The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. .. „ 8
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

VOL. III. NO. 148 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 26th June	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
SUNDAY. 4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	..	..
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	5000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Gt	Arrival.	Departure.
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	3801	19th June	1st July
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6238	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIRLA HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. B. 13

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London	9000	30th June	..
City of Lahore †	6947	26th June	..

† The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.
Post Box 151

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Tons. Sailing date Route.
"LHASA," 2,184 Monday, 28th June. *Direct.
*On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI & BUSREH.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on Friday, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 26th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ORMARA" of 4,742 tons on or about 26th June via Tuticorin.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.
S. S. "SEALDA," 5,382 tons, sailing on or about 25th June.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
24th June 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS. AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. B.14

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch, that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price, because watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on a watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

DO YOU HUP—Rs. 4,750 will put you in possession of a self-starting Hupmobile Car, which will go anywhere at any time. Arrange for a trial.

Agents.—

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—2. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ELLIS HOTEL—Opposite Crawford Market, Centrally situated. Electric light, lift and fans. Rs. 3, and upwards daily. Monthly 65 and upwards. European management. 800

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE (Recognised by Government), Hornby Road, Fort. Expert Lecturer from London. Success Guaranteed. Fees Moderate. Consult PRINCIPAL for July Batch at once. 1045

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS of CASTROL the best Lubricating Oil for Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, as supplied to the War Office.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
13

WANTED.

WANTED one SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' by 7'; working pressure 125 lbs. or more. Apply stating make, age and price required to No. 420 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1059

WANTED for the Municipality of Matheran an OVERSEER well experienced in the construction of roads and buildings. A knowledge of surveying necessary. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem net and free quarters.—Applications received upto 15th July.
Lt.-Col. M. P. KHAREGAT, I.M.S.,
President.
Matheran Municipality. 1050

WANTED an experienced and qualified hand as Superintendent Railway Accounts Audit Branch, Bhopal, Salary Rs. 100 plus 25/- Horse Allowance a month. Head Quarters at Bombay.
The post is experimental for one year. Applicants with sound knowledge of English and Urdu and well up in Railway Accounts Audit should send application accompanied by copies of testimonials to—
NIZAM DIN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
190. Bhopal State, C.I.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN and Anglo-Indian Motor Drivers are required for service with Mechanical Transport Corps which is being organised for service in the North West Frontier Province.
2. Conditions of service as follows:—Those selected will be granted the rank of Corporal with pay of that rank and 2nd class Engineer pay (approximately amounting to Rs. 98 p.m.) and in addition free accommodation, ration, clothing and equipment.
3. Only those experienced in the handling of petrol motor lorries and motor cars need apply.
4. Applications supported by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of TRANSPORT, 2nd (Rawalpindi Division), Murree. 170

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—An experienced Bandmaster for 1st Battn. 8th Gurkha Rifles at Solon. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, with credential, and state salary expected. 174

WANTED purchasers for thirty candies corundum stones. Quoting prices apply to: TIMOTHY PINTO and SONS, Traders and Corundum Miners, Mangalore, S. Canara. 1070

WANTED—To advance up to a lakh of rupees on suitable landed property. Reasonable interest. No brokers. Apply to "R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 101

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—ASSISTANT MASTER, Resident. Graduate Rs. 200 p.m., non-graduate Rs. 140. Must be trained.—Apply HEADMASTER, Boys' High School, Allahabad. 172

WANTED an experienced HEAD-CLERK for a local Spinning and Weaving Mill, under European Management. Good prospects to a really capable man. Apply to Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

WANTED—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED for outstation an INTELLIGENT CLERK, having experience of Spinning and Weaving Mill work. A graduate preferred. Salary Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1081

WANTED to hire on moderately long lease—an UPPER STOREYED BUNGALOW on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Hughes Road. Must have at least five bedrooms. Rent no object if bungalow good. Apply to "W." Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a First Class Engineer and Electrician, I.C.S. steam electric student, 12 years experience in a Textile Mill, considerable experience in ginning, hydraulic pumping and electric machinery. Very good testimonials. For particulars write to Box No. 424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1078

WANTED—For B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Sirsa, a Head Mistress and Kindergarten Mistress; must be trained and certificated, salaries 80/ and 70/ respectively rising to 100/ and 80/ Required to join by 1st August.—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER in Charge, Sirsa, Punjab. 171

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 for the English School Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June, 191
(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY Female Sub-assistant Surgeon for three months only, to be in charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.
Pay Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters.
Apply to the Medical Officer, Bahawalpur State, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
UMAR BAKSH, L M. S.,
Medical Officer Bahawalpur State.
173

WANTED one GRADUATE (Rs. 60 to 75) and one UNDER-GRADUATE (Rs. 40—50) knowing Gujarati, Marathi or both with special knowledge of Sanskrit, for the New Sanskrit Patha Shala to be opened at Baroda. Apply to the undersigned with qualifications and testimonials before the 10th proximo.
A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State.
Baroda, dated 16th June, 1915. 1065

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale as a going concern, a manufacturing business with world-wide reputation, with palatial range of pucca buildings, with up-to-date Machinery, Stock-in-trade, in the Punjab. Price Rs. 2 lakhs. For full particulars, address No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1062

FOR SALE.—By orders of the Government of India.—THE TERRACE, Murree, late the Summer Residence of General Officer Commanding Northern Army. The property, which occupies the finest site in Murree, comprises a large residence with two small bunglows and ample out offices, and is suitable for occupation by a large establishment, or might be extended for use as a hotel. The grounds are nine acres in extent. Full particulars and plans can be had by prospective purchasers from the undersigned to whom offers may be sent.
F. GLANVILLE,
Colonel
Commanding Royal Engineers,
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division,
Murree.
174

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

TO BE LET.

CHOWPATTY airy ground floor of bungalow, splendid sea view, large compound, electric fittings, Hindu only. Apply SHANKERLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. 1079

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession, a large airy office room with electric lights and fan on Esplanade Road, above Messrs. LEACH & WEBORNY. Apply on the first floor. 974

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

TO BE LET—Third floor (one big hall two side rooms and cook rooms &c.) wholly or in parts; open on east and west in Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School, Hornby Road, as office or residence. Apply to SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, Holichakla, Fort. 1086

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1028

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 30,000 Main Line sleepers 9'6" x 10" x 5" particulars of which may be had on application to the undersigned.
2. The sleepers to be of Hard wood only such as Jarrah, Engwood, Japanese Oak, etc. Deodar or Sal wood not to be included in any tender.
3. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the number required, and should state whether the purchaser has the option of accepting any portion or portions of the quantity tendered.
4. Tenders must be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Victoria Terminus, and marked, "Tenders for Main Line Sleepers," by noon 15th July 1915.
5. Tender Forms and Memorandum of conditions can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per each set of documents.
6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
FRANK J. CLARK, Secretary,
1084 G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, only one up and one down train will run as under:—

471 DOWN.	H.	M.	474 UP.	H.	M.
Neral dep.	10	0	Matheran dep.	13	45
Matheran arr.	12	0	Neral arr.	15	20

2. This train will also be cancelled in a few days and the Tramway will then be closed for the season.
W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1915. 262

NOTICE.

RE. W. WOLF & SONS AN ALIEN FIRM IN LIQUIDATION.

AS LIQUIDATOR for the above mentioned firm, I am hereby directed to give notice to all concerned, to submit their claims to me within one calendar month from the date hereof. No claims sent after the above date will be considered.
D. M. TOMBROFF,
Liquidator, W. Wolf & Sons.
Motilal's Mansions.
14/6, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915. 1032

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock, (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of confirming the Extraordinary Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 9th instant.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. GAMUDIA,
Chairman.
Board of Directors.
Dated this 16th day of June, 1915. 1003

ROLL OF HONOUR,

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

WILL any one, who knows of any old boy of above college who is serving in any branch of H. M. Forces; kindly communicate all available details to the Principal or the Editor of Constantia, La MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow. 955

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW FRIDAY, THE 25TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ETC., OF THE SHOP OF THE WELL-KNOWN TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS MESSRS. A. FREDOON & COMPANY AT MEDOWS STREET.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th June, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 25th June, both days at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the entrance of Medows Street and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co., Saddlers, the entire stock-in-trade shop furniture, electric fittings, etc., of the shop of the well-known Tailors and Outfitters Messrs. A. Fredoon & Co., closing business consisting of a large lot of Woollen Cashmeres, Twill Flannels, Donigal cloths, fancy wastings, zephyr cloths, ready made suites, dressing gowns, leather goods, hand bags, Gladstone bags, brief bags, suit cases, Holdalls, various sorts of hats, rich woollen socks, ties, towels, bedsheets, table covers, pillows, pillow cases, ready made shirts, collars, collar boxes, water proofs, high class binoculars in cases, walking sticks, shop furniture such as sliding door cupboards, window show cases, large shelves, show cases, cutters tables, counters, writing tables, Singer's Sewing Machines, chival glass, electric fans and lights and several other miscellaneous articles.
The above goods are on view.
P.S.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit private purchasers and this sale affords gentlemen an opportunity to make up their fresh stock for monsoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 9,500 CWTS.
NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

On SATURDAY, the 26th June, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the Godown No. 73 bearing Port Trust, No. 124 Broach Street, Dana Bunder by order of Messrs. Vardhman Bros., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Ramchandra Doongersidas.
9,500 Cwts. New Brown Bold Linseed, (Passed in Survey).
A deposit up to 25 p.c. shall have to be paid at the time of the Auction, Sale if asked by the Auctioneers, and the balance shall be paid and the delivery shall be taken within 4 days of the sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE THIS DAY AFTER 2.30 P.M., (S.T.).

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms Lipton Building Apollo Street, Fort THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant, after 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), a lot of furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry and leather, bedroom diamond cane and wooden sofas, revolving chairs, veranda seats, wall pegs, hatstands, wooden cupboards, almiras, writing, dressing and washhand tables marble tables hall tables, chest of drawers, tiled and other fancy teapoys, veranda seats, and others articles.
AFTER 3 P.M.
Several gent's second hand bicycles by different makers.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by public Auction, in the godown at Clive Road 2nd Cross Lane Port Trust Estate near Musjid Bunder Bridge on account of the Underwriters:—
28 full pressed bales fine Nimarkeda cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1915.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, silk saries, laces, blouses shiphon, insertions, woollen cloth, corsets, gowns, ties, fancy hats, etc., and furniture such as show cases, cupboards, Cheval glasses, typewriters, Roneo duplicators, carpets, glass partitions, electric fans, etc., is open to reasonable offer.
Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.
N. B.:— Shop will be kept open on Sunday, by special request.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A rare opportunity to those being fond of having Art Curios and rich open Carved blackwood furniture and China-ware.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome teakwood and old blackwood plain and very old open and carved household furniture by well-known makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin and others rich oil paintings, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), at Raffia Manzil, opposite the Church near the Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as Drawing room suite, dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, curtains and oil paintings, a very rare collection of old brass and copper wares and curios, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe, old blackwood open and carved sofas, chairs, table and flower stands rich and old China wares, single and double bedsteads, dressing tables, wash-hand tables, almiras, best plated ware, crockery ware and China ware and utensils etc.
Also a few fine pieces of Louis XV design French gilt furniture, covered beautiful tapestry, very rarely seen in India and some large needlework tapestries.
The property of Madame Stanley Humphrey.
Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
N. B.—Special attention is drawn for the rich art curios, China-ware and open corved blackwood furniture, which is very rare and worth sending presents to Friends at Home.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Gala Night and Change
AT 6-30 *To-night* AT 10 P.M.
Greater Success than ever of
Play-goer's favourite
LITTLE MONA
In new Songs and Popular Choruses.
Augmented by the Gaiety Cinema.
SIEGE OF LIEGE
A Topical film of utmost Historic Significance
LIGHT HOUSE PRISONER
A Magnificently coloured drama.
Billy Boy's earliest Love (Comic)
Wrestling in the Catch (Variety)
Love & Potatoes (Real screamer.)

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH.
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Quaints!
Quaints!!
Quaints!!!
A Group of exceptionally clever Artistes.
Commencing from 29th inst.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
MONSOON SEASON.
RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice	Session	8 to 9 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 3

9-30. EXCELSIOR 9-30.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
THE BANDMANN COMEDY SKETCH Co.
In a complete change of Programme.
6-30 p. m. A HIGH CLASS FILM PROGRAMME 6-30 p. m.
The latest Pathe Drama The PHANTOM OF LOVE. 3 Parts.
French Government Films. Lancelot Speedy's Cartoons.

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, .. 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

BEHAR WHEAT CROP FORECAST.

[On an average of the five years ending 1912-13, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 4.4 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.

The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the territory now reported on, has in the five years ending 1912-13 averaged (a) 37.7 per cent. and (b) 25.1 per cent. respectively.]

Character of the season and condition of the crop.—In September rainfall was general but below the normal in all districts except Cuttack, Balasore, Angul and Puri. In October the raifall was scanty and below the normal everywhere. In November there was no rain. Sowings began at the normal time but operations were restricted in some districts for want of sufficient moisture in the soil due to short rainfall since September. In December light rain fell in all districts except Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Purnea, the fall being below the normal except in Monghyr, the Santal Parganas, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Singhbhum where it was either equal to or above the normal. In January the rainfall was general but mostly below the normal except in Orissa. Generally good rainfall was received in February but it came too late to be beneficial to the crop. In March the rainfall was above the average in most districts. The short rainfall at the sowing period and during the period of growth as well as attacks of caterpillars in some areas has affected the crop in the important districts of Bihar and in Palamau. Some damage was also caused by hailstorm in Saran and Hazaribagh.

Area sown. The crop is cultivated chiefly in Bihar and the district of Palamau. The total area sown this year is estimated at 1,218,400 acres against 1,342,300 acres, the revised figure for last year and 1,125,300 acress the normal area under wheat in the Province. The decrease in area as compared with that of last year, is attributed to the failure of the "Hathiya" rain in September and October.

Outturn.—From Appendix I it will be seen that Sambalpur (where, however, the crop is of little importance) expects more than a normal crop. Manbhum reports a crop of 92 per cent. and Patna and Cuttack, a crop of 83 per cent. Seven districts report a crop of 64 to 77 per cent. and seven others report 50 to 54 per cent. Palamau anticipates a crop of 42 per cent. only.

As compared with the special forcast issued in April last an increase in outturn has been reported from Manbhum only. In the remaining districts there has been no change.

According to the estimates of the District Offiers the outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 62 per cent. of the normal, the same as reported in the special forecast. The estimate in some districts appears to be too pessimistic and I think the outturn will not fall short of 65 per cent. for the Province. The outturn of the crop for last year was estimated to be normal, *i.e.* 100 per cent.

Accepting 65 per cent. as the outturn of the crop the gross outturn for the Province works out to 347,200 tons against 583,300 tons of last year.

Food-stocks and price of food-grains.—The outturn of the three harvests was below the normal in all districts of the Province. The food-stocks of the previous harvests are reported to have been generally sufficient.

During the year the prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than usual. The following lowing table shows the price of wheat in Calcutta and the average price of the article in the selected important wheat-growing districts in this Province as they stood on the 15th March of each year from 1912 to 1915.

Price of wheat in seers per rupee on the 15th March.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Calcutta	9 4	11 6	9 0	6 2
Calcutta	9 4	11 6	9 0	6 2
Average price in selected districts of this Province	12 3	10 0	8 9	6 6

Exports of wheat into Calcutta from this Province during the nine months from April to December 1914 amounted to 729,464 maunds against 247,855 maunds for the corresponding period of last year.

EXTENSION OF TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS.

As stated in the address by the chairman, Sir Dorab Tata, at the last General Meeting, additional areas have for some months past been under investigation with a view to the future expansion of the Company's Hydro-Electric Works. In this instance the Company is carrying out the work of investigation under the direction of their General Manager Mr. H. P. Gibbs The necessary surveys have been completed and a general scheme has been laid out. The first section of the new undertaking will be in the Andra Valley about 9 miles North-North-West from Walwhan Dam where a lake has been laid out to supply nine thousand millions of cubic feet of water, and the site chosen for the Power House is near the village of Bhivpuri about 12 miles north of Khapoli, the site of the present Power House. It is found that a development capable of supplying at least 60,000 Electrical Horse Power for 12 hours daily in Bombay can be readily had at a cost much below that of the Company's present work, which should enhance materially the future prospects of the Tata Hodro-Electric Company. The scheme has been made a concrete one and will now be inspected and reported on by an Engineer loaned by Government after which details may be made public. The next valley to the north, or the Bhama Valley, has also been surveyed and is being planned to supplement and extend the Andra Valley project. Between the two it is anticipated that considerably more than 100,000 Electrical Horse Power can be made available. The catchment areas are so large that a moderate rainfall will suffice.

WHERE THE ORDERS WERE PLACED.

The "Mechanical World" of Manchester writes: Brief reference was made to the Bombay hydro-electric scheme at the time of its opening, but the first official description of it in this country gives rise to a number of interesting reflections. The power station is some 43 miles from Bombay, and the special technical features of the scheme are the large water storage necessary, owing to the climatic conditions, and the use of a pressure as high as 100,000 volts for transmission. The main factor which led to the inception of the scheme was the necessity for dealing with the mills in the Bombay area, and it is a little satisfaction to know that the equipment for these has been provided by a home firm. Similarly, the cables and transmission towers have been purchased from Great Britain; but the pipe-line and head-gear, as well as the power-house and receiving-station transformers and switchgear have come from abroad. Again, whilst it is true that the turbines and generators were provided through a British firm, we believe it is a fact that foreign orders are supplied either from this firm's British house or from its Continental house, according as to which is the more busy at the time. We are not aware in the present case which course was adopted. Seeing that the whole of this scheme has been financed by Indian capital, same surprise may at first sight be expressed at so much of the plant coming from abroad; but the reasons in this case, perhaps, are not so far to seek as in the Transvaal power scheme. An examination of the facts rather tends to show that at any rate the bulk of the plant which has come from abroad for the Bombay scheme is of character in which the particular countries which have supplied it are more specially experienced. The considerations are not financial as in the South African case.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	17,000
Mid. Americans	5.23d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.50d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time.) .. July ..	9.37
Oct. ..	9.77
New York Official noon call July ..	9.31
Oct. ..	9.72
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July ..	9.10
Oct. ..	9.53

Manchester cloth Market is easier, offers being low. Yarns uncertain with a limited buying.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 22nd.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June.	5.14	5.11
June-July	5.14	5.11
July-Aug.	5.16	5.13
Aug-Sept.	5.26	5.23
Sept-Oct.	5.35	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.43	5.40
Jan.-Feb.	5.59	5.56
March-April.	5.67	5.64
May-June	5.73	5.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 22nd.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.14	5.13
June-July	5.14	5.13
July-Aug.	5.16	5.14
Aug.-Sept.	5.26	5.24
Sept-Oct.	5.35	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.43	5.40
Jan.-Feb.	5.59	5.56
March-April	5.67	5.65
May-June	5.73	5.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 22nd.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90d
F. G. ,, ...	4.05d
Fine ,, ...	4.20d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.40d
F. G. ,, ...	4.55d
Fine ,, ...	4.70d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70d
Good Broach	5.80d
F.G. ,, ...	4.95d
Fine ,, ...	5.10d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York, July	9.34
Previous closing price	9.34
Futures at New York, Oct.	9.75
Previous closing price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New York	9.55
Previous price	9.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, July	9.07
Previous price	9.07
Futures at New Orleans, Oct.	9.51
Previous price	9.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars	49

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. 5

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	23¼
Closing Tone of Silver:—Decline is due to America selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅜
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
,, 7 day market loans	2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 21.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	18/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21-1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, August-October	21/3
Linseed Calcutta, 54/9 value.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 23.

This morning the market for ready cotton was steady and contract rates were about the same as yesterday.

The demand for ready cotton by Japanese houses continues but mills are rather quieter buyers.

Some business has been done in new Akolas, but otherwise little has been reported.

At Colaba the market ruled slightly easier owing to reports of rain up-country.

We quote:—
Fine Broach July 221.
Fine Bengal July 167.
Fine Akola July 195.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1915.

Good Broach April 241½.
Fully Good Bengal January 194½.
Fine K/Akola January 214.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	242/3			Apr.25'16
M. G. ,, ...	219	..	..	June 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ky. terms) ..	191	185	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. ,, ...	166	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Sind "Punjab (Ky. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	214/5	..	..	Jan. 1916
H. G. Bhagalkote.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	194/5	..	..	June 1915
Saw ginned Dhar wal ..	..	..	214	July 1915
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	190	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	196	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	221	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	167	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	195	..	..	Do.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference.
Khandesh ..	242,027	470,291	—228,264
Central India ..	170,494	248,699	— 78,205
Barsi & Nagar ..	160,185	293,205	—133,040
Berar	426,456	506,563	— 80,107
Central Provinces ..	213,541	295,952	— 50,411
Dhollera.. ..	156,127	378,720	—192,593
Broach	241,178	394,906	—153,728
Compta & Dharwar.	152,792	178,192	— 25,401
Westerns ..	181,446	84,497	pl. 46,949
United Prov. ..	370,636	481,423	—110,787
Rajputana ..	73,024	145,907	— 72,883
Sind	100,198	60,027	pl. 40,171
Persian ..	713	990	— 277
American ..	195	2,242	— 2,047
Egyptian ..	610	1,504	— 894
Other Sorts ..	1,475	938	pl. 537
Total ..	2,471,076	3,542,046	—1,070,970

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd June, 1915:—

Cotton ..	7,434 Bales.
Wheat ..	26,573 cwts.
Linseed ..	5,972 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,377 ,,
Ginjellyseed ..	13 ,,
Poppyseed ..	96 ,,
Groundnuts ..	1,980 ,,
Castorseed ..	3,332 ,,
Rice ..	2,765 ,,
Myrabollams ..	2,531 ,,
Cottonseed ..	9,403 ,,
Gram ..	12,434 ,,
Joowar ..	5,509 ,,
Barley ..	15 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 3 7-8d. from 15 July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. Do. Forward .. 1s. 4 5-32d. July.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready .. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. .. 176½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong .. 132⅜.
Do. Shanghai .. 163¾.
60 d-s. Yokohama .. 151¼.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	24-9-6
Australian Do. ..	24-5-0
Bombay Do. ..	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-12-0
English Dragons ..	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	60-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 23.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood unchanged to-day and the only characteristic feature was that there was lack of business. The Tata Iron and Steel shares which were in feverish excitement yesterday steadied down to-day and a small advance was recorded at the close.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids declined to Rs. 552½, Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 405 closed at Rs. 407½.

Standards were placed at Rs. 972½ upto Rs. 975.

Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,135.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,850 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1 467½.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 266½ and Swans at Rs. 203¾.

Sun Mill shares were placed at Rs. 1021.

New Great Easterns were quoted at Rs. 208¾.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs 1,650.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 56½ and Central Bank of India shares at Rs. 18½.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 562½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 215 and Bombay-Burma Trading shares to Rs. 925.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 254.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 103. Deferred opened at Rs. 189 but closed at Rs. 192½ for July.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Owing to absence of inquiry there was a slight drop in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes and business was done at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99 7/8.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. B 16

AN EXAMPLE IN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

PRECEDENTS FOR REIMS AND LOUVAIN.

Many hundreds of lovers of books are at this time, it is probable, under the temptation offered by the new illustrated edition, giving a fresh reading to Macaulay's history, says the "Westminster Gazette." Many hundreds more must be "dipping in" here and there. Let these, then, turn to the last pages of Chap. XI., and they will find a remarkable description of events that took place under Louis XIV., and that seem to have been faithfully imitated by Wilhelm II. during the present war. Thus: "Duras received orders to turn one of the fairest regions of Europe into a wilderness. Fifteen years had passed since Turenne had ravaged part of that fine country. But the ravages committed by Turenne, though they have left a deep stain on his glory, were mere sport in comparison with the horrors of this second devastation."

It seems, really, as if the proceedings of Louis's commander had been carefully studied by the Kaiser and his generals as a possible precedent for themselves, to be made more frightful by completely organised German methods. "It was announced to nearly half a million of human beings that they were to have three days of grace, and then shift for themselves. "Soon the roads and fields, which then lay deep in snow, were blackened by innumerable multitudes of men, women, and children flying from their homes." But Duras did let his victims take to the roads and the fields; he did not shoot them in the market-places, or use them as screens for his troops, or burn them in their kitchens or their cellars.

NO RESPECT SHOWN TO WORKS OF ART.

In other respects the parallel is more close. "No respect was shown to palaces, to temples, to monasteries, to infirmaries, to beautiful works of art, to monuments of the illustrious dead." Hospitals were sacked. "The magnificent cathedral of Spires perished, and with it the marble sepulchres of eight Caesars. The coffins were broken open. The ashes were scattered to the winds. Treves, with its fair bridge, its Roman baths and amphitheatre, its venerable churches, convents, and colleges, was doomed to the same fate." But Louis XIV. was not without sensitiveness to the opinion of mankind. He was "recalled to a better mind by the execrations of all the neighbouring nations." He had the heart to be frightful, but not the hardihood to bear the shame of frightfulness. And here the parallel breaks down. It will not be possible for the future historian to say of Wilhelm II. what Macaulay says of Louis XIV.

ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

ALLIES' WARNING TO TURKS.

His Majesty's Government, in common with the Goverments of France and Russia, make the following public declaration:

"For about the last month Kurds and the Turkish population of Armenia have been engaged in massacring Armenians with the connivance and often the help of the Ottoman authorities. Such massacres took place about the middle of April at Erzeroum, Dertchan, Egin, Bitlis, Sassoun, Moush, Zeitun, and in all Cilicia.

"Inhabitants of about 100 villages near Van were all assassinated. In the town itself the Armenians' quarter is besieged by Kurds. At the same time the Ottoman Government at Constantinople is raging against the inoffensive Armenian population.

"In face of these fresh crimes committed by Turkey the Allied Governments announce publicly to the Sublime Porte that they will hold all the members of the Ottoman Government, as well as such of their agents as are implicated, personally responsible for such massacres."

Some time ago a serious dacoity was alleged to have been committed by political suspects at Nattore in which two men were shot dead and Rs. 20,000 looted. In this connection Lalit Mohun Moitra and five other youths were arrested, but were subsequently discharged for want of sufficient incriminating evidence. These suspects were then proceeded with under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Magistrate of Nattore has ordered them to be bound down for one year.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.

City of London	Elliott	Liverpool
Ferrara	Ballbe	Abadan
Kurmark	Castner	Karachi
Homayun	Courtenay	Massowa

The following steamer received her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Ujina for Sourabaya.

S. S. Kurmark:—The prize vessel, Kurmark, 3,177 tons, Captain E. G. Castiner, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Homayun:—The steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain E. W. Courtenay, sailed yesterday for Massowa, via Aden, with general goods on board.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day for Sourabaya, in water ballast.

Tuesday, June 22nd, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
C & R Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
H. Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
K Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
M. Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Satunji		K. N. & Co
Kaveri		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Baroda	Horsecroft	M. M. & Co
4 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
6 Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
7 Firenze	Merlo	M. Italinna.
10 Kamakura Maru	Kewabara	N. Y. K. & Co
13 & Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
14 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
15 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
16 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
2 Umarta		M. M. & Co
4 Chinkoa	Reddock	M. M. & Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Begum		T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels	Swan	Prize Vessel
Clan Fraser	Mason	F. Finlay & Co
City of Birmingham	Roughton	Killick Nixon
Karne	Leslie	W. & A.G. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.

EXPORTS.

June 23.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 14 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 346 cwt. chillies R. Jewandas & Co., 5 bales sawri cotton M. Dolatram, 40 cwt. deer horns G. Suchidanu, 75 cwt. ginger M. A. Kayum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hensik Ibsen (s) 2,100 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 1,999 cwt. groundnut Ralli Bros., 2,137 cwt. til seed Ralli Bros., 2,000 cwt. castor seed K. Devchand & Co., 832 castor seed Ralli Bros., 3,000 castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 6,980 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros., 60,000 cwt. wheat E. D. Sassoon & Co., 19,960 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros., 3,970 cwt. musoor Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Frienze (s) 100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 202 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 110 bales cotton D. M. Tombraff.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 400 bales cotton twist A. E. J. Abram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 300 bales cotton twist M. B. Kaisha, 129 cwt. kismiss Chaingtai.

Kamakura Maru (s) 800 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 900 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 650 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 600 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru (s) 26 cases indigo C. Manekji.

FOR KOBE.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 100 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 1,000 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 750 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 700 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 2,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 200 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 200 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co., 2,800 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 1,200 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 200 bales cotton James Finlay & Co., 1,600 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 600 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton New Moffusil Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 600 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 350 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Umaria from Rangoon Agents M. M. Co.—67,433 bags rice, 76 pieces ivory, 10 cases dyes, 6 cases feeding bottles, 10 bundles tarpaulins, 506 bales cotton.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru from Kobe Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—2,227 casks cement, 10 cases insect powder, 120 casks sulphate of copper, 415 cases camphor, 20 cases clocks, 7 bales chinaroots, 200 cases cassia, 47 cases peppermint crystals, 8 cases peppermint oil, 1 case antimony ware, 24 pieces refined silver, 5 cases medicine, 129 cases enamelled plate, 1 case japaneseware, 162 cases porcelain, 15 packages earthenpots, 2 cases blends, 196 cases glass bottles, 496 cases glass chimney, 20 cases glassbeads, 74 cases glass globe, 7 bales esinglass, 30 cases glass bangles, 508 cases beer, 947 bags rice, 65 cases firecrackers, 6 cases pine apples, 100 cases pines, 10 bags gum copal, 6 bundles gum, 18 packages 85 cases gum benjamin, 64 cases coffee, 30 baskets gambier, 99 bundles copper sheets, 2 cases leather belt, 63 cases rubber goods, 8 cases perfumery, 1 package paper, 1 barrel lubricating oil, 100 casks pitch, 3 cases provision, 1 pot 30 cases R. P. oil, 1,010 cases milk, 500 bags sago flour, 1,238 bags betelnuts, 27 bags tapoica, 2 cases mace, 90 bags nutmegs, 63 bags arecanuts, 50 bales ginger, 27 bales 11 bundles star aniseed, 16 bags cotton seeds, 50 cases sulpur, 10 cases smudge stick, 23 cases soap, 29 cases bobbins, 426 cases tea, 50 bags sugarcandy, 89 cases silk yarn, 79 cases cotton goods, 22 bales gunnies, 4 cases silk fans, 16 cases knitted goods, 1 package cotton rope, 42 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases silk goods, 79 cases shirting, 50 bales matu fibre, 118 cases spun silk, 1 case gold thread, 3 cases cotton wick, 64 cases cotton siglets, 15 pieces oak sleepers, 15 cases vegetable wax, 2,050 pieces 47 bundles planks, 2 pieces sleepers, 519 bundles rattans.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

TURGAR

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.
Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN ON THE WEST AND EAST COASTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has moved from the coast, but probably exists to the west of Kathiawar, while that in the Bay is better defined and approaching the north Madras coast. The Arabian Sea current has given rain chiefly on the west coast south of Marmagoa and the Bay current has occasioned rain in Burma, Bengal and the east coast of the peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan and Malabar; local in Bengal, Kashmir, Central India west, and the east of Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, west United Provinces, Gujarat, south Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island three inches; Victoria Point, Mergui, Rangoon and Maymyo one; Indore three-quarters; Jagdalpur and Dwarka one; Marmagoa two; Karwar and Cochin one and a half; Mercara one; Mangalore and Calicut three; Trivandrum one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the peninsula.

ARABIAN SEA DISTURBANCE.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received yesterday, the following telegraphic report from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

The disturbance has moved from the coast, but probably exists to the west of Kathiawar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd June 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	June 1st to date. 1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatory]	3.78	13.22	9.95	
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	2.31	14.49	13.64	
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hosp.] ..	2.45	13.66	15.32	
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	3.01	13.61	15.48	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	23	m 7 46	25 11	23	m 0 58	17 0
		7 14a	25 11		1 28a	20 10
TH.	24	m 8 57	27 0	24	m 1 57	16 1
		8 22a	26 0		2 44a	20 3
FR.	25	m 9 57	28 2	25	m 2 53	15 0
		9 30a	26 4		3 50a	20 7
SAT.	26	m 10 50	29 2	26	m 3 46	14 4
		10 30a	26 9		4 47a	19 1
SUN.	27	m 11 39	29 11	27	m 4 37	14 8
		11 26a	27 1		5 39a	18 1
MO.	28	0 25a	30 4	28	m 5 27	14 1
					6 29a	18 7
TU.	29	m 0 17	27 3	29	m 6 16	14 5
		1 9a	30 3		7 18a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
23 (Wednesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m
24 (Thursday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m
25 (Friday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m
26 (Saturday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m
27 (Sunday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m
28 (Monday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m
29 (Tuesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 26th h.m 3.9m. p.m., Last Quarter 1915 June 4th 1h. 10th. 2. p.m. New Moon 1915 June 13th 0h. 27.3m. a.m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.2m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.548	inches.
Temperature of Air	85.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.0	"
Dew Point	78.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.809	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	5.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4	"
Minimum do. do.	79.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SE,ESE.	
Movement of Wind	376	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	3.78	"
Do. do. year	5.19	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd.....	0.00	"

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd June 1915, was 29.772 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

In connection with the first Jhuggiwala dacoity case the Crown has entered *nolle prosequi* against sixteen accused. Seven have been discharged and the trial of the remaining sixteen is proceeding before the District Magistrate of Multan. The accused in the second Jhuggiwala dacoity case were tried by the Special Tribunal.

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C 16

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Manpuri reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Rajputana. Temperature is above normal during the day at Karachi and at night at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Central India West; Bhuj has had 0.18in, Dwarka 1.03in. and Indore 0.81in. Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere The air is drier than usual in north Gujarat and Central India West. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West and Gujarat. Day temperature is above normal also in the western half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is higher than usual, the excess during the day ranging from 10deg to 16deg F.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general in the south Konkan and local in the north Konkan; Ratnagiri has had 0.16in., Mormugao 1.81in. and Karwar 1.25in. Skies are heavily clouded in the south Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.40in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Belgaum and Hyderabad; night temperature is also above normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure off Bombay has not formed into a cyclone but appears to have moved northwestwards and become diffuse. It is, however, keeping off the rain from the north Konkan and Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the south Konkan and local in the north Konkan, Kathiawar and Central India West. Isolated showers have fallen also in the United Provinces and south-east Madras. Conditions remain unsettled off the north Madras coast and nearly general rain has fallen on that coast and local rain in south Hyderabad.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain on the north Madras coast and some showers in Kathiawar, the southern half of the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (22nd) ..	92.3	84.0	65	..	0	—0.05
Jask ..	94.6	85.6	84	..	0	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	—0.15
Do. (22nd) ..	105.6	88.6	60	..	0	
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	106.6	86.0	42	..	0.53	0.18
Rawalpindi ..	106.3	80.3	30	..	0.41	—0.70
Lahore ..	104.9	82.3	42	..	1.13	—0.65
Hissar ..	107.8	85.6	53	..	1.66	..
Ambala ..	105.7	85.3	49	..	0.97	—7.43
Delhi ..	106.8	86.0	52	..	1.33	—0.87
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	107.8	87.4	49	0.15	1.70	0.43
Mainpuri ..	109.2	82.6	69	..	0.55	—0.50
Jhansi ..	111.2	88.8	41	..	1.90	—0.37
Cawnpore ..	106 4	86.9	58	..	0.87	—0.88
Allahabad ..	107.4	88.0	52	..	0.32	—1.91
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	112.7	90.8	44	..	0	—0.08
Karachi ..	96.1	85.0	81	..	0.08	—0.50
Ajmer ..	103.5	85.7	48	..	0.17	—1.10
Jaipore ..	106.7	84.0	43	..	0.31	—1.75
Kotah ..	109.4	90.6	37	..	0.78	—1.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	107.2	75.0	74	0.18	0.28	—0.89
Dwarka ..	96.8	78.6	89	2.14	1.09	—0.03
Veraval ..	94.1	80.9	85	..	2.25	—1.20
Rajkot ..	101.2	79.8	66	..	1.66	—1.13
Bhavnagar Para ..	98.8	83.4	71	..	0.22	—1.82
Surat ..	98.3	82.3	76	..	1.01	—4.17
Ahmedabad ..	106.0	84.9	63	..	1.55	—1.78
Deesa ..	110.3	87.7	51	..	0.91	—1.04
Neemuch ..	105.1	86.3	43	..	0.56	—1.67
Indore ..	107.5	75.9	71	0.81	0.01	—3.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	106.9	86.3	50	..	0.64	—3.97
Saugor ..	108.3	85.6	33	..	0.11	—3.72
Hoshangabad ..	108.5	83.8	50	..	0.80	—3.04
Khandwa ..	108.4	83.5	64	0.03	0.08	—3.60
Akola ..	107.4	82.6	61	0.08	0.65	—3.73
Amraoti ..	105.6	80.1	70	0.04	0.15	—4.47
Nagpur ..	106.4	78.6	68	0.05	1.21	—4.96
Chanda ..	104.9	79.0	74	0.08	2.86	—2.75
Raipur ..	103.2	80.6	72	..	1.55	—3.98
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.4	80.8	80	..	3.78	— 81
Ratnagiri ..	87.3	78.1	82	0.16	7.91	—15 28
Mormugao ..	87.7	76.7	83	1.81	17.89	— 6 67
Karwar ..	82.9	75.9	93	1.25	20.69	1 01
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	102.8	80.9	72	..	0.84	—3.76
Ahmednagar ..	99.3	74.7	100	..	1.29	—3.22
Poona ..	93.2	73.0	75	..	3.29	—0.45
Sholapur ..	97.5	74.6	68	0.05	0.88	—2.09
Bijapur ..	94.0	74.4	69	..	1.09	—2.03
Belgaum ..	79.6	69.1	94	0.03	2.04	—3.49
Ahmedabad ..	97.3	78.7	77	..	1.37	—2.74
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	97.0	83.6	60	..	2.04	—1.60
Hyderabad ..	92.6	74.7	93	0.04	2.30	—1.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	86.2	75.4	96	2.58	20.37	—0.51
Calicut ..	82.8	75.3	93	2.64	17.76	—10.44
Cochin ..	86.3	74.5	83	1.47	15.52	—6.98
Colombo ..	85.9	74.3	84	0.92	4.70	—2.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.1	78.2	87	0.70	2.12	—1.62
Bellary ..	94.1	77.5	63	..	4.40	2.77
Cuddapah ..	95.8	79.6	83	0.05	0.63	—1.78
Madras ..	83.8	78.2	90	0.11	1.05	—0.44
Bangalore ..	82.9	68.8	86	..	6.24	3.78
Coimbatore ..	86.8	71.7	85	0.15	2.93	1.69
Trichinopoly ..	93.4	78.0	64	..	1.06	0.00
Negapatam ..	94.9	81.4	77	..	0.57	—0.31

THE PALACE OF THE SENATORS AT ROME.

No Parliamentary building in the world can equal in dignified grandeur the Chamber of the Italian Senate in Rome, which, as in the case of the Lower House, has been the scene of such remarkable enthusiasm for the war, says the "Westminster Gazette." The Palace of the Senators is built on the foundations of a Roman building, and a palace for the governing body of the city is thought to have existed on the site for many centuries. The Chamber is certainly the only one in a capital city whose front was planned by Michel Angelo. It is one of a group of buildings on the Piazza del Campidoglio, another of which, the Capitoline Museum, was also designed by Michel Angelo. In the centre of the square stands a bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

BATTLE SHOCK.

THE WOUNDED MIND AND ITS CURE

Nothing is so characteristic of this war as the spirit of kindness which has ordered and directed the care of the wounded, writes a medical correspondent in "The Times." The wounded soldier's right to be viewed and treated as an individual with individual qualities of mind is recognized; "wounds of consciousness" receive the same serious attention as wounds of flesh or bone. These wounds of consciousness, as a medical writer has called them, are the result of the wear and tear of a war of high explosives. They have been so frequent in this war and so severe that medical attention has been concentrated upon them for some considerable time.

Public attention has also been directed to these conditions by the Bill which Mr. Cecil Harmsworth introduced recently, and by the efforts and writings of Lord Knutsford. To Lord Knutsford, and also to Dr. Maurice Wright, belongs the credit of having appreciated at an early moment the fact that these cases demanded special treatment in special institutions, and at the hands of specialists. They lost no time in translating their knowledge into action, and, thanks to the fact that the trustees of Lord Rendel's will offered his house in Palace Green, were able to open a special hospital for officers.

Beneath the consciousness of every man lies a "subconscious" mind made up of innate properties inherited through evolution, racially and also individually. The primitive instincts and emotions are qualities of this undermind, and fear is one of the strongest of the primitive emotions. But governing the subconscious mind is the consciousness with its functions of perception, memory, and will. And surrounding the conscious mind in everyday life are other conscious minds, so that action and reaction continually take place between them.

THE ELEMENTS OF COURAGE.

To the making of a brave man many factors contribute. His natural emotions and inclinations are governed by a will which has its strength in the sum of his conscious life. Heredity, upbringing, the sentiment of his class, the opinions of his friends, his own self-respect and self-knowledge contribute to this will power, and if he is a soldier all the rich suggestions of military life are added, so that in the hour of stress reserves of will power are at hand. So long as he himself in a mental and physical sense this man is self-sure. But wounded in his consciousness—as opposed to subconsciousness—he is merely that emotional organism which his uncontrolled innate qualities shall determine.

The effects of severe shell fire are very complicated; but it may be said, simply, that they tend to show themselves in a dazed state which may on the one hand be developed into complete unconsciousness, on the other lightened till a condition comparable to neurasthenia is observed. The soldier having passed into this state of lessened control becomes a prey to his primitive instincts. He may be so affected that changes occur in his sense perceptions; he may become blind, or deaf, or lose the sense of smell or taste. He is cut off from his normal self and the associations that go to make up that self. Like a carriage which has lost its driver he is liable to all manner of accidents. At night insomnia troubles him and such sleep as he gets is full of visions; past experiences on the battlefield are recalled vividly; the will that can brace a man against fear is lacking.

REASSERTION OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

But experience has shown that as time passes consciousness reasserts itself. Like a man awaking the patient picks up one by one the threads of his personality, will begins to exert its influence, and rebellious emotions are quelled. That process may be encouraged or it may be hindered; it may even in bad surroundings be prevented altogether. Quiet, rest, the "home feeling" of sympathy and kindness, and specialized treatment are the means by which good results can most speedily be achieved.

The Special Hospital for Officers is thus primarily an experiment in psychological medicine. It has proved very successful. The house is home-like, large, and comfortable, above all it is cheerful. Each officer has a bedroom to himself, and there are public rooms where convalescents can meet one another; there is also a large garden. New cases are kept in bed and at rest until the acute stage has passed. Friends are admitted to see them, and they are allowed to get up and go for walks and drives. Meanwhile specialists see them frequently and special treatments are administered. These special treatments include electricity, massage, and dieting. In a few instances psycho-therapy is resorted to. Always the larger psycho-therapy of cheerfulness and encouragement is practised. The "self-regarding sense" is thus wooed into being and the will stimulated to activity. When recovery has taken place patients usually obtain leave of absence for a period and then return to light duties before resuming full work.

NEVER HEARD OF HIM.

Colonel R. H. Mackenzie, in an article in the June "Cornhill," recalls that Mr. Roebuck, the member for Sheffield in the 'fifties, used to tell the perfectly true story of his staying in a country house at the time of the death of the great Duke of Wellington. He spoke in the early morning to the gardener, an elderly man, who was mowing the lawn. "Bad news to-day." "Is there, sir?" said the man. "Yes," Mr. Roebuck said, "the Duke's dead at last." "Who, sir?" "The Duke of Wellington." "I'm very sorry for the gentleman," replied the man, going on with his work, "but I never heard o' him."

Seventy thousand two hundred and seven tons of wheat and 8,311 tons of other grains and seeds were brought into Karachi by railway from up country during the past week.

THE GLAD-NECK SHIRT (Registered).

THE GLAD-NECK SHIRT

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

A new and dressy idea for sporting and neglige shirts. For tennis, golf, riding etc. it gives unlimited comfort and freedom to the wearer, yet gives a smart and distinctive appearance. The shirt that appeals to all sportsmen.

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WHITE ENGLISH TWILL Re. 1-12.

WHITE MATTE Rs. 3-8.

WHITE FINE CORD Rs. 4.

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WHITE FRENCH MERCERISED TWILL Rs. 3.

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CALL TO-DAY and have your measurements registered in our SHIRT DEPT.

An Establishment where men are known WHITEAWAY'S and their Tastes understood.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.,

The Arcade, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES. AND

WATCHES for EVERYDAY WEAR

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OF UNAPPROACHABLE QUALITY

ARE

ONLY OBTAINALE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd,

THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting. Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.
Palace of Varieties Gaiety Theatre Gala Night at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Change of Programme.

SATURDAY, June 26.

English Mail Steamer Khyber arrives.

MONDAY, June 28.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay.
H. E. the Governor of Bombay opens the Willingdan Bridge at Satara 12 noon.
English Mail steamer Khyber due at day break.
Teachers' Association of Bombay. Address by Mr. D. G. Ross, M. A., on "A Pension Scheme for Teachers," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 29.

Paper by Mr. Talmaki on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning," Bombay Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 24.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during June and July. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
5 Days 23rd to 27th June, "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.
3 Days 28th to 30th June, "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.
3 Days 1st to 3rd July, "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.
6 Days 4th to 9th July "F" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.
7 Days 10th to 16th July, "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.
3 Days 17th to 19th July, "D" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.
5 Days 20th to 24th July, "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.
3 Days 25th to 27th July, "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.
4 Days 28th to 31st July, "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officers and 4 men per day.

158.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"D" Company.—Friday 25th, Saturday 26th, and Sunday 27th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.-C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms to-morrow at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) followed by a Dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.)

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the above Association will be held on Monday, the 28th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at St. Xavier's College, when Mr. D. G. Ross, M.A., Principal, Scottish Orphanage, will deliver an address on "A Pension Scheme for Teachers."

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonnet, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

A CLERK'S SENTENCE.

With reference to the report appearing in our issue of Wednesday re: Hormasji Dadabhoy, a Parsi youth who was convicted for the theft of an overcoat and said to be in the service, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, we are informed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers that they have no employee of this name.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS DEPOT.

Details of Red Cross Gifts received at the War Gifts Depot, Bombay, for week ending the 19th instant give the following figures:—Grand Total—Units 4,231; Bags 5,676; Total cash value of Gifts handed over to Military Authorities, Rs. 554,158-1-0; total cash value of consignments direct to Europe, Rs. 2,07,865-1-0; value of gifts on hand, Rs. 80,400.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack (Middle and Lower Colaba) and one death from plague and three attacks and three deaths from small-pox were registered in Bombay on Tuesday. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 48, as compared with 85 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 71 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,605, out of which 16 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 2 of these plague rats, B Ward 8, C Ward 3 and E Ward 3.

MISSING JEWELLERY.

Mangaldas Kashidas, a broker in pearls residing in Sadashiv Lane, reports that whilst his wife had been to visit a friend in the adjoining house, her servant came and asked for the key of the house. She gave him the key, and on her return to the house, she found the door locked and the servant missing. She opened the lock with a duplicate key and went in. At 6 p.m., the complainant returned home and on opening a drawer in a cupboard, he found jewellery, valued at Rs. 865 missing.

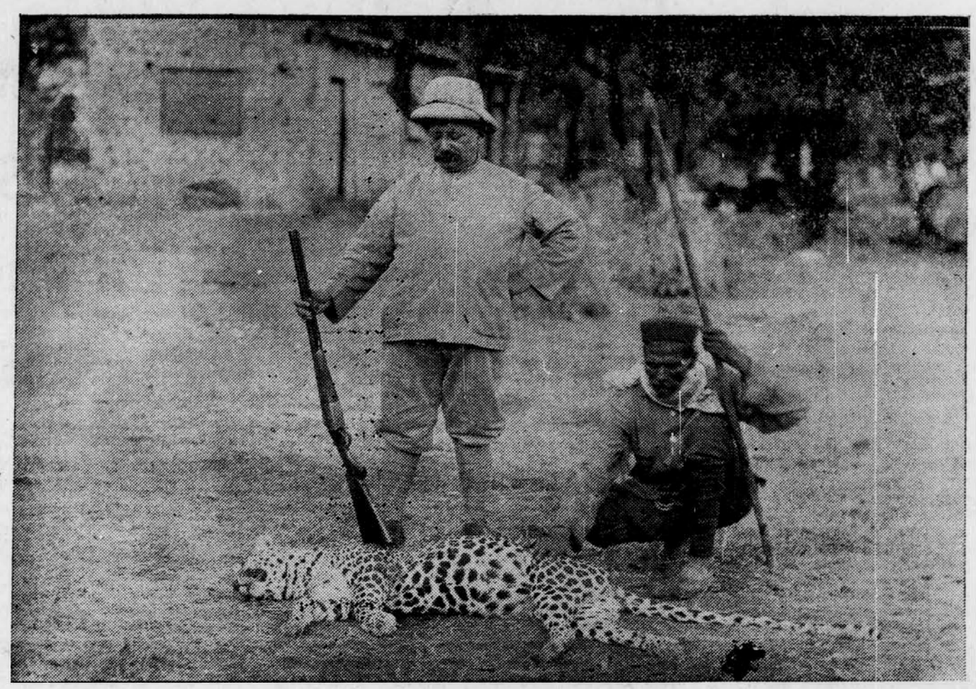
IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

GIFT OF A MOTOR AMBULANCE.

His Highness Maharaul Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji Raja Saheb of Bansda has very generously presented a Motor Ambulance to the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 6

PANTHER SHOT IN KANDHARI JUNGLES.



A correspondent writes:—
On the 19th instant Mr. Hormasji Framji Udvadia, Engineer and Manager of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., and Mr. G. H. P. Jolly, Assistant Collector of East Khandesh, on hearing a report that there was a full grown panther in the vicinity of the Khandhari jungles, about 10 miles from Jalgaon, went out at about 2-30 p.m., to search for the animal. The beaters' loud shouts brought the animal out in the sun and Mr. Hormasji Framji Udvadia took a decisive aim at the animal and brought it down. Mr. Jolly discharged a second shot to make sure that the animal was dead. The village of Khandhari, which is quite close, is populated by Bhils, who came out to see the deliverers of their cattle from constant danger and the head woman of the village in accordance with their custom applied *kumkum* to the forehead of Mr. Hormasji and Mr. Jolly.

Mr. Hormasji has received several letters of congratulation from the Collector of East Khandesh and other officials.

The photo shows Mr. Hormasji with the killed animal and one of the beaters.

INSANITY AMONG EURASIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his recent Administration Report on lunatic asylums in the Madras Presidency the Surgeon-General records his opinion that Eurasians are more liable to insanity than members of other communities. This unwarrantable statement is not to be taken on trust, but must be subjected to close scrutiny, for mere assertion is not proof. The world was once believed to be flat before it was proved to be round. For the Surgeon-General in question to say that any one class or community is more prone to lunacy than another cannot but strike one as absurd in the extreme, and affords evidence of the want of common discrimination. Is he ignorant of the fact that humanity is the same all the world over and has been so throughout the ages? What possible justification can there then be for singling out Eurasians in this matter? Let him go to statistics for his proof and he will soon be convinced of his error. Let him take the comparative proportion of lunatics of all races to the number of the population of each race, and let him see whether *proportionally* there is a greater number of Eurasian lunatics than those of other communities anywhere under the sun. His opinion will certainly not be borne out by facts, and after all facts always carry the day, not fantastic opinions. There is no doubt that every conceivable means are readily resorted to nowadays in order to secure a little cheap notoriety, and the absurd statement regarding the alleged Eurasian liability to lunacy will be found to result from a propensity in this direction. If the Surgeon-General in question were to say that drink and loose living are the main causes of lunacy irrespective of class or clime no one would be inclined to contest his statement, but who can, in reason, believe what can only be regarded as the outcome of an overpowering prejudice which has unfortunately forced him to offer a gratuitous insult to a class who will resent it with all the indignation that it naturally deserves. Recently a certain Bishop in India stated that the range of a chaplain's duties extended from interviewing heads of departments down to the latest arrived Eurasian loafer. When promptly called upon to explain the singling out of the Eurasian in this case, since those of other communities were known to be in a preponderating majority, the Right Reverend gentleman majestically climbed down and most graciously explained that he had no fault to find with the Eurasian, but that he was decidedly against loafers of all sorts. That, however, was no reason for having previously singled out a particular class. The Surgeon-General endeavours to bolster up his transparently absurd opinion by the argument that competition with the Indian induces lunacy in the Eurasian. Why should not all competitors become lunatics, for this must be the inevitable result if we push the argument to its logical conclusion. It is strikingly strange that these morbid views should come exclusively from Madras, for no Surgeon-General of Bombay would ever commit himself to a similar statement. At any rate it seems absolutely inconceivable that such things could ever be attributable to a Bombay man. This Madras Surgeon-General seems to be secure in the enjoyment of an immunity from any adverse effects of his wild remarks. Madras seems to be woefully behind Bombay in many respects, and the submerged classes of all communities are so ground down there as to render possible all sorts of remarks regarding themselves particularly by people who take an unjustifiable advantage of their official position. When the Surgeon-General says that the Eurasians are not a success, he bases his opinion upon his experience of some few unfortunate Madras Eurasians in the lower rungs of life's ladder. The fact that he generalizes from particular instances is sufficient to stamp him as a bad logician, and all his illogicalities can therefore be magnanimously excused. All surgeons in general and other Surgeons-general will be amazed at the views of the Madras man. The reason for wide newspaper publicity of the views in question apparently lies in their audacions originality; and originalty courts a little attention even if it be rank absurdity. The general public are more than likely to regard the Surgeon-General's statements as a fearful farrago of unmitigated nonsense, and to such an interpretation it will be entitled by all the dictates of reason and commonsense.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. K.

AUSTRIA'S DOUBLE GAME.

MORE BALKAN REVELATIONS.

Writing in the "Messaggero," Signor Barzilai, the well-known barrister and deputy for Trieste, gives some information which he obtained from the late Foreign Minister, the Marquis di San Giuliano. He says:

Shortly before Austria's declaration of war against Serbia, of which Italy had had no previous notice, Austria informed the Italian Government that Article Seven of the Triple Alliance Treaty, which awarded compensation to Italy for any Austrian gain of territory in Macedonia (which formed the basis of the recent Austro-Italian negotiations), in consequence of the Balkan wars resulting in the division of Macedonia between Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria, 'must be considered null and of no effect.' Austria apparently expecting Italy to join her in the war, thus endeavoured in anticipation to deprive her ally of any territorial gains which she would otherwise have attained.

Two days after Italy's declaration of neutrality the Austrian Ambassador, Count Merey de Kapos-Mere, informed Italy that if she reconsidered her decision, Austria was prepared to go back upon her interpretation of Article Seven.

ITALIAN INTERVENTION.

THE EFFECT ON AMERICA.

Italy's participation in the war is expected to have far-reaching effects upon economic conditions in the United States. According to the census and other official reports, there are about 1,300,000 men of Italian birth in the United States, of whom it is estimated that more than 35 per cent. are Reservists. New York City has an Italian population of over 400,000. If all Italians of military age rejoin the colours it will bring about a heavy shortage of labour, especially in unskilled trades and rough work. A quarter of a century ago it was the Irish who built railways and laid sewers in American cities, but the Irish have been driven out by the Italians, who now constitute the army mobilised by contractors when spade and pick work is to be done.

MANX UNIONISM.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION TO ENGLAND.

The Manx House of Keys, at its sitting on May 25, received something of a shock when Mr. Ambrose Qualtrough, a member holding advanced views, gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the English Government be appealed to to annex the island. He complained that the Isle of Man could not get reform, and that the Manx Government had now lapsed into a one-man government. The Manx people, he continued, were worse governed than the Germans. The island, owing to conditions arising out of the war, was on the border line of starvation, and it was time the House took its coat off with the view to getting something done to improve the position.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management of this popular pleasure resort announce a gala performance and complete change of programme for to-night when the ever popular stage favourite Little Mona will delight the audieece with four of her captivating songs and chorusses. This artiste has had a record run in Bombay. A fine selection of film is promised to-night comprising a beautifully coloured drama entitled ""The Light House Prisoners" a topical subject of great historic interest showing the "Siege of Liege," two comics called "Billy Boy's Earliest Love" and "Love and Potatoes" and a fine variety film of sporting interest known as "Wrestling in Cat." With such a combination the Palace should draw a bumper house to-night.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Power charged one Bhema Rama of having caused grievous hurt with a stick, to one Mahadev Dhakoo.

On the evening of the 18th instant there was an altercation between the complainant and the accused and the latter hit the complainant with a stick over the eye and pinioned him against the railing and beat him with his fists on the chest.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against him and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRST CONSUL FOR BRAZIL

The Republic of Brazil which was hitherto represented in Bombay by a vice-consul, has now raised the status of its representative to that of a "Consul." Dr. Edward F Underwood, M.D., who held this appointment as vice-consul will henceforth be styled "consul" and enjoy the privileges attached to that appointment.

Dr. Underwood, enjoys a large practice among the Europeans and Indians of this City. His intimate acquaintance with the Indian merchants, it is expected, will tend to promote the commercial interests of India with that of Brazil.

FRENCH AND MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very seldom that students of French ever crave a hearing in the columns of the newspapers. Year after year you find students appearing for the Matriculation or those who take interest in them ventilating their grievances. But the burden of their song has, so far as I know, never been with reference to the French language. This year, it appears that quite a number of students who have otherwise secured more than the necessary number of marks in other subjects, even including the total, have been plucked only because they happened to secure only one mark less in the French language. The lot of such students is pitiable indeed, particularly because in the ensuing year, there is going to be a change in the curriculum.

I do not intend to make any reflection against the examiners, but it is rather strange that so many as three or four dozen students should fail in French and that for only one mark. This examination, I mean, the Matriculation, is held once a year. To ask a student to appear for the same examination one year later, because he happens to get only one mark less in one single subject cannot, it will be conceded, be considered desirable.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. S.

Girgaum, June 22nd.

Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, has called a conference of all magistrates in the district and has decided that in view of the recent increase of lawlessness all magistrates should tour in the different parts of the district for fifteen days.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SITE FOR DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

The members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met at the Municipal Hall yesterday and disposed of business entered on the Agenda which consisted of 37 items.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The first item of public interest was the question of location and re-erection of Dr. Blaney's statute.

The Commissioner in his letter, dated the 16th June, 1915, stated that he did not think that it would be desirable to re-erect Dr. Blaney's statue at the Bhatia Bagh as the statue itself was not of such a character as to be in keeping with the appearance of the area which it was hoped to obtain. It would be right to allot another prominent site to the statue. It appeared to the Commissioner that the best available spot was the one which he had selected opposite the Elphinstone High School which was conspicuous and commanded one of the principal roads to the Municipal Building.

The Commissioner requested the approval of the Corporation to the statue being re-erected at the site proposed.

Dr. Sukhia expressed an opinion that the statue of Dr. Blaney, who had rendered eminent services to the city, should be placed in a more conspicuous place. He suggested that it should be re-erected in some place close to the statue of the late Mr. Jamsetji Tata.

The Committee forwarded the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation for orders.

INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Committee considered two letters complaining about the inadequate supply of water. The first one was from Mr. M. B. Setna and the second from the Manager, Chotani Saw Mills at Sewri Bunder.

Mr. Setna, in his letter dated the 15th June, 1915, complained of the hardship caused by the inadequate supply of water on the 4th floor of the 2nd block of Solakati Building, Grant Road, during the last three months.

The second complaint was from the Manager of the Chotani Saw Mills at Sewri Bunder, who forwarded a copy of a letter he had addressed the Hydraulic Engineer on the 16th June 1915. In that letter he stated that during the last six days he did not get sufficient quantity of water at the Mill, he complained to the Ward Office at Chinchpogli but no notice seems to have been taken of his complaint, with the result that he has been reluctantly compelled to close the Mill successively for 3 days. At present he had in hand for early completion most urgent orders from the local railways and the Bombay Port Trust in connection with the war and other purposes and that if early arrangements were not made to provide the Mill with sufficient quantity of water the result would be very serious. He prayed that his request may be complied with at once and added that otherwise he would be compelled "to adopt the course which would be both unpleasant and costly."

The Committee directed that both the above letters be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

HEAT SMOKE AND SOOT NUISANCE.

The Committee also considered a letter addressed by Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors on behalf of the New Piecegoods Bazar Co. Ltd., in which they stated that their clients owned a house in Shaik Memon Street near Khara Kuva, and that to the north of the house there was a vacant piece of land belonging to Mr. Jekisondas Gangadas, occupied by Messrs. K. G. A. Rahimtulla Mulji and Abubucker Joosub, who had constructed furnaces on the land for casting silver. These furnaces were placed in a shed which was quite contiguous to their client's property, and were not only a source of great nuisance owing to the heat, smoke and soot that emanate therefrom but were also a source of great danger to their clients property and lives of the inmates thereof.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of report.

A HUMAN APPEAL.

The Committee considered a letter dated the 12th June 1915, from Mr. J. S. Mirzan, with which he forwarded extracts from the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th and 12th June 1915, inviting attention to the sufferings inflicted on the hackney Victoria horses whilst standing on open cabstands owing to sun and rain, and submitting that the matter may be dealt with by the Corporation with a view to the Municipality providing suitable sheds on the cabstands for the protection of horses, as suggested.

The Committee referred this matter to the Commissioner for remarks.

FRAMJI COWASJI TANK.

The Committee next considered a letter dated the 17th June 1915, from Messrs. Jehanghir, Seervai, Minocheher and Hiralal. Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Mr. Nowroji Jehanghir Framji and others some of the heirs of the late Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji. The letter stated that on 4th May 1915, they addressed a letter to the Commissioner in which they made suggestions on behalf of their clients as to the application of the site of the reclaimed Framji Cawasji Tank, popularly known as Dhobi Talao, for some local work of public utility bearing the name of the donor; that in reply they were informed by the Commissioner in his letter, dated the 9th June 1915, that he did not think it necessary to bring the matter afresh before the Corporation under the circumstances mentioned by him. The solicitors forwarded copies of the correspondence, and observed that before the Corporation decided upon the use to which the site was to be put their clients and other heirs of the late Mr. Framji Cawasji were not consulted in the matter. They submitted that the Corporation were bound to obtain the approval of the heirs or other representatives of the deceased donor to any scheme that might have been formulated by the Corporation for utilizing the site, and that according to law it is obligatory on the Corporation to apply the site for some local work of public utility bearing the name of the donor.

The Committee directed that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for report.

FOOTBALL AT THE FRONT.

FINAL OF TRENCH CUP.

How our men amuse themselves and keep "fit" has been told more than once in our letters from the front, but never with such spirit and apreciation as in the following description of a "final," written by a private in the Army Service Corps serving with a Field Ambulance:

I went to the Cup Final. Sounds all right? The cup is the Trench Cup, competed for by teams in the local trenches. The teams in the final were from a Scotch and an Irish regiment respectively, and the football was of quite a high class—in fact extraordinarily high in the circumstances. Ties have had to be fitted in with the men's short absence from the trenches, sometimes with hard consequences. One of the teams in the final had been on duty all night previous to the game; while the Irish team had to play one tie in the morning to qualify for the final in the afternoon. It will give you some idea of the fitness of our men when I tell you that I have never seen much harder or more vigorous football, in spite of the conditions, which include frequent long spells in the trenches almost without exercise.

One thing was distinctly impressive. A lot of "Jocks," as men in the Scots regiments are called, attended the match with their rifles, packs, trenching-tools, and everything they had. Immediately the whistle went they fell in, formed fours, and, preceded by their band—of mouth-organs—set out for a spell in the trenches. It seemed so essentially British, preparing for Saturday night in the trenches by going to see a football match on Saturday afternoon. No doubt it will have been the last afternoon for some of them, so one is glad the match was a good one, though it ended in a draw.

THE REPLAYED TIE.

On Monday morning the replay was decided. The "Jocks" regiment was in the trenches, so couldn't "barrack," but the eleven was given a few hours' leave for the game. They won—1-0—after a really good game, slightly spoiled by a high wind and a light ball. A General distributed the prizes and made a neat little speech deploring that the regiment was not present to see their team perform—"unfortunately, the exigencies of the Service would not permit, as they are—er—er—elsewhere." Then the eleven climbed into their coats and kilts and marched off to be shot.

HEROIC BANDSMEN.

Writing of their band reminds me—haven't you always felt a certain feeling of contempt for the bandsmen in a regiment, the spoiled darlings, who wear nice clothes and go to garden parties? It's been rather an eye-opener to me to find that they are the men who do the bravest, finest work of the whole British Army. They are the regimental stretcher bearers, the men who spend their time getting shot at and who never have a chance to hit back. They are the men who carry the wounded from the place where they fall to the dressing station where we collect. It is almost invariably a dangerous job to get the wounded from the trenches, and the bearers are constantly fired at by rifle and machine gun, and, to my personal knowledge, are often hit. They are a magnificent lot of men—and I—even I!—used to feel a sort of superiority to them in peace times.

OPEN SWIMMING COMPETITION IN CALCUTTA.

A BENGALI WINS QUARTER-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

An open swimming competition was held in the Calcutta residence of Mr. J. C. Galston, on Sunday last, which attracted a large crowd of spectators.

There were four events down on the programme, the most important of which was the Quarter-Mile Amateur Championship of India, between S. K. Sadhukhan, holder of the Carmichael Challenge Shield for the distance, and H. Jefford of the Calcutta Swimming Club, holder of the Maddox Challenge Cup for 110 yards. The fight was a good one, Sadhukhan, who had led away at the start, succeeding in maintaining his superiority. The tank had to be swum twice each way, the last lap seeing Jefford almost catch up his opponent. Sadhukhan won, his timing being six minutes and fifty-seven four-fifth seconds, Jefford covering the distance in seven minutes and ten and two-fifth seconds. As Jefford had thrown out the challenge, Sadhukhan's win was greeted with loud applause. Sadhukhan kept up a fast pace right through, Jefford being steadier.

The following are the results:—

Quarter-Mile Championship of India.
S. K. Sadhukhan ... 1
H. Jafford ... 2
Won in 6 m. 57-4/6 sec.

200 Yards Contest.
Private Ferris ... 1
N. C. Dey ... 2
Won in 3 m. 23-2/5 sec.

Team Race.
Calcutta S. C. ... 1
Howrah R. C. ... 2
10th Middlesex ... 3
Won in 2 min. 6 4/5 sec.

WATER POLO.

Semi-Finals.
Howrah beat Ahiretolla, 5—2.
Calcutta beat Middlesex, 4—3.

Final.
Calcutta beat Howrah, 4—1.

HOUSE-SEARCH AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 23.

Mr. Narayan Sadashiv Marathe whose house was lately searched by the Criminal Investigation Department has been taken into custody by the police. The search which lasted for two days, took place in Mr. Marathe's absence he being in Madras at the time of the search.

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Deer brand 125º Bull brand 125º
Swan brand 125º

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TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.

GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 24, 1915.

THE WAR LOAN.

At a time like the present, when it is imperative for the entire financial resources of the nation to be pooled for the purpose of carrying on a life or death struggle to its extreme limit, it would be out of place to criticise the terms on which the Chancellor proposes to raise the money for the continuance of the war. As Mr. McKenna very properly said, it was "an appeal to the patriotism of the country to carry the war on successfully with its gigantic resources." He might, however, conveniently have dispensed with making any reference to the business part of the arrangements. There is no "business" at all about any part of the scheme which has been submitted to the people,—no more than the needy one displays when approaching the lender for another sovereign to convert a previous obligation of £4 into a round fiver. And, if anything is calculated to restrain the ardour of the public, it will be in the search through the van loads of prospectuses, which were carted away for distribution, for the undisclosed "business" arrangements which were alluded to. This most recent appeal for money is nothing more or less than a message to the country, amounting to a mandate, to invest its all in backing the Allies to win. The privileges which are afforded holders of the old War Loan and Consols are extremely liberal, and a capitalist capable of weighing-up the immensity of the stake at issue, apart from patriotic fervour, would indeed be wanting in pluck and resolution, were he to neglect the opportunity of engaging in such an alluring investment on the downfall of Germany, as devised in Mr. Mckenna's excellent scheme of conversions, as a new way of paying old debts. City men, Reuter tells us, are of unanimous opinion, that it is the most attractive investment of modern times. So it is, and it could not have been framed better. But there is precious little "business" about it. And this fact was unnecessarily alluded to at the outset. India is to be left out in the cold, because being a borrower, she therefore cannot have anything to lend. This we think is a mistake; at any rate no harm could possibly result by inviting her to participate in the good thing, if only for form's sake. With small Indian investors the £5 to £25 bonds would, we feel sure, be very popular, and the five-shilling vouchers might attract a lot of money, on the principle that "every mickle makes a muckle." The Government Savings Bank and kindred institutions might suffer. But to extend the privilege to the Dominions and India would at least be an act of grace, which would be much appreciated, though the actual financial response might not amount to much. Had Mr. McKenna replied, in answer to the question, that it would not be politic to introduce a factor into the financial arrangements of the respective countries, which might disturb the local equilibrium to an extent it was impossible to foresee, his answer would have been more to the point.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLEA FOR INDIA.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the new Secretary of State, is, as everyone knows, the most ardent living disciple of his father's Tariff Reform policy, and especially of that branch of it known as Imperial Preference. Tariff Reform views are somewhat at a discount nowadays. Of course, during the war controversy on the subject is suspended. But for a long time previous to the outbreak of the war last August Tariff Reform had ceased to be a very living issue with the electorate, though it is not altogether clear how far that may have been due to the fact that all other questions were overwhelmed by the Ulster menace. However, whether Free Trade of the Cobden school will continue after the war and after the Home Rule settlement to occupy an unassailable position remains to be seen. The matter is of prospective interest to India, because we, in this country, look forward to a position of greater freedom for the Indian Government in fiscal matters. It is interesting, in this connection to find no less an authority than Mr. Austen Chamberlain claiming for India that autonomy in regard to fiscal policy, which we have always demanded in these columns, and which,—quite apart from all controversy on the question of Free Trade,—ought not to be denied to this country. To a copy of Sir Roper Lethbridge's "The Indian Offer of Imperial Preference,"—an offer by the way which has not been made,—Mr. Chamberlain supplies a preface, in the course of which he puts the case for India as clearly, strongly and convincingly as anyone has yet done:—

No one who is willing to face facts and admit the truth," says Mr. Chamberlain, "even when it is unpalatable truth, will deny that the fiscal and economic policy now imposed on India by its British rulers is hateful to Indian opinion. No Tariff Reformer need dispute that. left to themselves, Indian representatives would establish a system of pure protection, directed as much against Great Britain as against the rest of the world. No candid Free Trader will pretend that in the system which we have established and maintain, with its odious excise on cotton goods manufactured in India, we are acting in accordance with Indian opinion, or even that we are actuated *solely* by regard to Indian interests, and few will be found to believe, in face of the growing Indian opposition and the new facilities for its expression which are accorded by the recent development of representative institutions, that this system can be indefinitely maintained. If we have no alternative to a system which leaves the infant industries of India a prey to the growing competition of the rest of the world, and especially of its rivals in the Far East; if we insist on imposing an import duty on Lancashire cottons and then in the interests of Lancashire require that duty to be balanced by an excise on all cottons made in Indian power-mills, whether competitive or not, the end is certain.—India will find its own alternative and will sooner or later secure its adoption.

Since this remarkable expression of opinion was penned the writer has become Secretary of State, and though, of course, Mr. Chamberlain has not gone to the India Office to introduce revolutionary changes of policy and we do not expect his views on Indian fiscal policy to be carried into effect while he is a member of a Coalition Government, it is gratifying to find that we have in him such a bold and uncompromising champion o India's rights. The fear has always been that, in any scheme of Imperial Preference, India would have her part in it settled and arranged for her in Whitehall, to suit the needs of the United Kingdom, and especially Lancashire. Mr. Chamberlain, who is the chief protagonist of Imperial Preference, does not take this selfish view but is prepared to give India the same freedom which other parts of the Empire enjoy. No British statesman, speaking with the responsibility of one who might be called upon to take office, has ever made such a courageous admission of the iniquity of the selfish policy by which India has been sacrificed on the altar of Cobdenite Free Trade, and the "odious" character of the excise on Indian cotton goods. Mr. Chamberlains' bold utterance should be the death-knell of the cotton excise duties and at least prepares the way for the bold act of statesmanship which is required to free India from the fiscal fetters in which she is now held.

Notes of the Day.

The Position in Galicia.

There is no reason to disbelieve the Austrian report that Grodek and Komarno, the one ten miles W. S. W. of Lemberg and the other 20 miles S. W. of that city, have been captured by the Austro-German forces, for we have already the admission from Petrograd that the Russians have fallen back on the Lemberg positions. It may be, too, that the Russians will not attempt a serious defence of Lemberg. But the important question is: Supposing the Austro-German forces succeed in clearing the Russians completely out of Galicia and throw them back behind the Russo-Galician frontier, where is the German offensive leading them? They have not yet succeeded in piercing and dividing the Russian line, which was the only result of these gigantic operations which could have been of actual value to them at the present moment and of permanent value in the future. The Russian Front remains unbroken, and as long as the odds are against them, it is clear that the Russians will not risk a stand anywhere prolonged to the point of danger to their unbroken line. On the other hand, the enemy's offensive, however formidable it may seem, and undoubtedly is, for the time being, must presently exhaust itself.

Germany's Moment for Peace Overtures.

But it should be sufficiently clear to those who have followed German strategy in this war and the policy which dictates it, that no threat to Russia is expected to eventuate from the present offensive in the East. Its object is of a defensive character. Already, of course, it has achieved nearly all that it set out to do. It has saved Hungary from invasion, and its second object, to recover Przemysl and Lemberg and clear the Russians entirely out of Lemberg is all but won. It is essential to German policy, which looks for the negotiation of peace terms based on the German possession of Belgium and a part of France, that no part of Austrian or German territory should be in Russian hands when the moment comes for the two Kaisers to offer peace. Of course that is all based on a misconception,—that the Allies either singly or unitedly will be prepared to discuss peace at the moment Germany chooses. But it may be confidently anticipated that, if and when the Russians are out of Galicia, overtures for peace will come. That will be the moment when the German power for further pursuit of the offensive on either Front will have been exhausted.

India and the Munitions Problem.

The question which Mr. Neville Chamberlain asked the Secretary of State for India regarding the contribution of Indian labour towards increasing the output of munitions, called forth, for the first time, an expression of the Government view on an aspect of the munition question, which does not seem to have received due public attention. As we have stated on more than one occasion, the Viceroy voiced the feelings of the people of this country when he said that all the resources of India were at the disposal of the King-Emperor. A supply of labour in India for the manufacture of munitions, if the Government wishes it, will, we have no doubt, be spontaneously and immediately available to an extent more than adequate to the share which India may be expected to contribute towards satisfying the supreme need of the Empire, if a means of utilising the labour can also be found. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in his reply to the question, stated that the matter was receiving the fullest consideration. We trust that the great employers of labour, especially the engineering firms in this country, are being consulted in the matter, and will be given the opportunity to devise some concerted scheme calculated to make an Indian contribution to the supply of munitions feasible and effectual.

Women and the War.

A recent London telegram states, what has long been well known, that there has been a remarkable spread recently of the employment of women throughout the country in every class of work, including banks, railways, farms and tramways. The self-sacrificing devotion of the noble band of women who have, for the time being, consecrated their lives to the tending of the wounded in the war stands altogether apart,—and on a higher and heroic plane. Nothing but love of humanity and selflessness has inspired them to serve at the risk even of their lives. But this should not blind us to the other no less necessary part of women's contribution to the service of the country to which the telegram refers. We, in India, cannot realize the extent of the change, even in the ordinary life of the people, that this war has brought about in France or in England. The information that the Government in England is now engaging women to act as postmen and messengers is but an additional proof of the determination of the nation to direct all its energy towards the prosecution of the war to a successful issue. This obviously can be done only when the women are willing to come forward to fill the places vacated by men resolved to fight for their country's ideals. The war will certainly bring about momentous changes in all questions affecting civilization and one of the most striking of these will be the one affecting the place of women in the State.

Petit Hospital for Animals.

The Major-General, Quartermaster-General in India in a letter to Sir Dinshaw Petit conveys the hearty thanks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the assistance rendered to the Army in India, by the hospital authorities of the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals in Bombay, in connection with the treatment of Government horses preparatory to their embarkation for the Front. He further conveys his Excellency's appreciation of the cordial help given to the Veterinary Service. This letter of appreciation will doubtless be greatly welcomed by the hospital Committee, who have very generously alloted a portion of the hospital for the use of the military authorities as a veterinary hospital. We understand that the Committee of the Petit Hospital for Animals defrayed the expense of the erection of a new shed for the accommodation of some of the ordinary patients of the hospital in order to set aside a portion thereof for the treatment of the horses bound for the seat of war. The authorities of the hospital have also rendered valuable assistance in various other ways. This is only a fresh instance of the gratifying way in which everyone in this great city, who can do something to assist in the war, lends willing and instant help, and also of the readiness to appreciate such efforts which is shown by the authorities.

Judicial Progress in Egypt.

The state of the Criminal and Civil administration of law in a country is perhaps the surest index of its progress. And the strongest stone which has secured the foundations of British rule in all parts of the world is the fair and impartial justice which is looked for in British Courts. The genius of the British race is best seen in the system of dispensing justice which it has evolved, and a striking proof of the splendid future which awaits Egypt is given in the report which Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, has just published on the administration of justice during 1914. As might have been expected, the outbreak of the war seems to have produced a very marked diminution both in crime and litigation, for the statistics for the period of the war covered by the report point to this conclusion. But, in the opinion of the Judicial Adviser, the check given at the outbreak of the war both to the criminal and litigious proclivities of the people was but a momentary one and the figures for the current year will most probably be far in excess of those for the year under review.

The Cantonal Courts.

A feature of his report which is of special and suggestive interest to us is that which refers to the work of the Cantonal Courts. These tribunals, which are 235 in number, were instituted in 1912 by Lord Kitchener with a view to affording the fellaheen an easier and more speedy means of obtaining justice and settlement of their local disputes than any that existed at the time. While previously they were forced to leave their fields and trudge many miles to the town or district courts, the fellaheen have since then been able to go before the Cantonal Courts, of which there are on an average two in each Markaz (administrative centre,) where the best form of old village justice is dispensed to them on the basis of local custom by eiders who are selected from among the fellaheen of the district. How great was the need of such tribunals can be judged from the fact that last year over a quarter of a million new cases, or 1,131 cases per tribunal, were brought before them, and the fact that, of the civil cases entered for trial before Courts of all kinds last year, over 70 per cent. were taken before the Cantonal Courts, clearly shows that the fellaheen greatly appreciate the system of cheap and speedy justice now afforded them.

Crime Statistics.

Sir Malcolm McIlwraith is gratified to record a marked decrease in the crime statistics. Murder and manslaughter especially showed this decrease, but misdemeanours had an opposite tendency. The Judicial Adviser, while admitting that the economic conditions of the country due to the war may account for an increase in certain misdemeanours such as thefts and vagrancy, there is, in his opinion, no apparent reason why others should show such a decided upward tendency. A noteworthy feature of the report is that which relates to suicides. The proportion of suicides per 100,000 of the population is 1.0 and that of attempted suicides 1.7. Failure to pass examinations is found to be the cause of the majority of suicides among the Egyptians. Drunkeness too may suggest some instructive reflections. Cairo heads the list with the largest number of cases, but its proportion is 37.5 per 10,000 inhabitants, that of Port Said being 37.0; Alexandria is the lowest with 13.0, whilst Suez has the remarkable proportion of 143.0. Hashis smoking, too, still flourishes in spite of the efforts of the Customs to prohibit its entry into the country and of the police to stop the practice. With regard to the future Sir Malcolm McIlwraith's remarks are very suggestive. He foreshadows far-reaching modifications in the judicial organization of the country, as a result of the change in Egypt's political status, especially with regard to the antiquated sysem of the Capitulations which is now more than ever humiliating to the dignity of the country, as well as with regard to the modification of the mixed laws prevalent in Egypt.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

SIR S. P. SINHA PROPOSED BY BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Tuesday at which the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, presided.

It was unanimously resolved that, under Article XXIII of the Constitution of the Congress, Sir S. P. Sinha's name be sent in to the Reception Committee for the Presidentship of this year's Congress.

The newly formed District Congress Committees at Belgaum, Dharwar, Nasik and Girgaon (D Ward), which had applied for affiliation to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in accordance with the Constitution of the Congress and the Rules of the Committee framed thereunder, were duly affiliated.

Delegates were elected to the fifteenth Bombay Provincial Conference to be held at Poona on the 10th, 11th and 12th of July next. Among those who are going to attend the Conference as delegates elected by the Committee are, besides Mr. Hormusji A. Wadya, the President-elect. the following:—(1) The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, (2) The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, (3) The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, (4) The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, (5) The Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram, (6) The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, (7) The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, (8) Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, (9) Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, (10) Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, (11) Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, (12) Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, (13) Mr. G. K. Gadgil, (14) Mr. B. N. Bhajekar, (15) Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, (16) Mr. Uttamlal K. Trivedi, (17) Mr. J. R. Gharpure, (18) Mr. V. M. Pakvasa, (19) Mr. Trikamlal R. Desai, (20) Rao Bahadur Khandubhai G. Desai, (21) Rao Saheb Ambashankar U. Malji, and (22) Mr. Thakorram Kapilram.

The Behar Provincial Congress Committee have recommended the following names for the presidentship of the Indian Natural Congress Session in Bombay in December next in the order in which they are given: The Hon. Sir S. Subramania Iyer, the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal, Mrs. Annie Besant and the Hon. Mr. Mazharul Haque.

Official and Personal

Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, will proceed Home on three months' leave, owing to ill-health, about the middle of July.

The Viceroy has appointed Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, to be Secretary *sub pro tem* w'en Sir William Vincent vacates in the autumn.

Colonel Muspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, will leave Simla on the 3rd July for a tour of two months.

Professor Vaswani, late principal of the Daval Singh College, Lahore, has been offered and accepted the principalship of the Cooch Behar Victoria College.

Sir Rash Behari Ghose and Mr. Prafullanath Tagore have contributed Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively towards the scheme of raising the Albert Victor Hospital and the Belgachia Medical Institution to the status of a first grade medical college which will be second of its kind in Calcutta.

IRISH EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The annual return of emigration statistics of Ireland was issued in mail week. During the year 1914 the total number of emigrants from Ireland was 20,583 (10,867 males and 9,716 females). Of the males 10,660 and of the females 9,654 were natives of Ireland, the total number of such, 20,314, being equivalent to a rate of 4.6 per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of the year 1914, and showing a decrease of 10,653 as compared with the year 1913. The figures for 1914 are the lowest ever recorded. In the ten years 1904-13, the average was 31,732, in the ten years 1894-1903 the average number of emigrants was 39,448, in the ten years 1884-93 the annual average was 65,307, in the ten years 1874-83 the average number was 66,072, in the ten-yearly period 1864-73 it was 83,769, and the average for the ten years 1854-63 was 89,953.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

A BELGIAN SUCCESS.

POPULARITY OF NEW LOAN.

GERMAN ADVANCE ON LEMBERG.

The French continue to advance in Alsace and Lorraine, easily repulsing counter-attacks and capturing some prisoners and machine guns. After capturing the cemetery and station at Metzeral they stormed the village. They have also extended their gains on the heights of the Meuse.

The Belgians have achieved a neat success in St. Georges region. They took a German trench killing or capturing all the occupants.

The Germans are approaching Lemberg from the north in a wide circling movement, while the Austrians are advancing from the south-west.

Russian military experts do not conceal the probability of the fall of Lemberg. The Russians, however, have succeeded thus far in retiring in good order and the Germans are confronted by a practically unbroken front possessing unimpaired potentialities for the offensive. The situation is described as somewhat akin to that on t Western Front at the period of General Joffre's retirement upon the River Marne.

The House of Commons has passed the Exportations Restriction Bill, the first effect of which is to prohibit the export of any goods to Holland except through a body known as the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which guarantees that no goods shall reach an enemy destination. The Bill could be extended to other neutral countries and contained penalties of fine or imprisonment.

The new war loan is considered a triumphant success. A huge business is being done in conversions.

The Italian fleet has taken over immediate guard of the Adriatic.

THE POPE'S PLANS.

A RUMOUR FROM SPAIN.

A Vigo telegram says news has been received there that the Pope has definitely decided to leave Rome and take up his abode in Spain while the war lasts. The ecclesiastical authorities, the message reports, have offered to place at the disposal of his Holiness the seminary palace at Santiago de Compostella, as well as the Escurial Monastery, but the Vatican selected Valencia, in view of its nearness to Italy.

A well-informed personage, adds the message, states that in order to prepare for the journey of the Pope and make all the necessary arrangements for the stay of his Holiness in Spain, the Archbishop of Toledo is leaving forthwith for Valencia.

ADVANCE IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF NEW LOAN.

GERMANS APPROACHING LEMBERG.

RUSSIAN FRONT UNBROKEN.

UNIMPAIRED POTENTIALITIES FOR OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

Russian military experts do not conceal the probability of the fall of Lemberg, although a last desperate stand is being made nearer the city behind the Grodek lines, but the town is not strongly fortified, and even the Austrians, last September, did not attempt its defence.

The German phalanx is approaching the town from the north, by the way of Rawa-russka, in a wide circling movement, while the Austrians, are advancing from the south-west.

The Russians, however, have succeeded thus far in retiring in good order, hence the German victory is incomplete, while the Germans are confronted by a practically unbroken front possessing unimpaired potentialities for the offensive which will make themselves felt at the most favourable opportunity.

The situation is somewhat akin to that on the western front at the period of General Joffre's retirement upon the river Marne.

The strength of the Russian positions upon the Tanew front make the enemy's offensive northwards improbable.

GERMAN FORTIFYING LIBAU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A Copenhagen message received in Amsterdam states that the Germans are strongly fortifying Libau, heavy naval guns have been placed in the streets. The Copenhagen correspondent says it is officially announced in Berlin that no order of merit has been conferred for the sinking of the Lusitania.

EXPORTATIONS RESTRICTION BILL.

GOODS PASSING TO ENEMY THROUGH HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 22.

The House of Commons, to-night, passed the Exportations Restrictions Bill, the first effect of which is to prohibit the export of any goods to Holland except through a body known as the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which guarantees that no goods shall reach an enemy destination.

Mr. Pretyman declared that there had already been a partial arrangement with this body which, he believed, would keep to its obligations.

He hoped that the new arrangements would arrest the trade which was now certainly passing through Holland into Germany.

The Bill could be extended to other neutral countries, and contained penalties of fine or imprisonment.

Mr. Dalziel welcomed the Government's acknowledgment that goods were going into Germany. He said there were not sufficient warehouses in Copenhagen to hold all cotton. Whole streets were filled with bales destined for Germany.

GENERAL BOTHA'S CAMPAIGN.

PETORIA, June 22.

Since the occupation of Windhoek General Botha's movements have been hindered by lack of supplies.

The troops have been on half and even quarter rations.

A replenishment now permits the resumption of active hostilities which are likely to be effective.

MR. KIPLING ON BELGIUM'S PLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Kipling speaking at a recruiting meeting gave reasons for making the war. He described the state of Belgians compelled to work at the bayonet's point for sufficient food to support life, with no more rights than cattle, unable to lift a hand to protect the honour of their women. The same system was prevailing where the Germans occupied France and Poland. If we allowed Germany to win, England's fate would be ten fold worse.

ADVANCE IN ALSACE.

NEAT BELGIAN SUCCESS.

DUNKIRK AGAIN SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

PARIS, June 22.

The German long range gun has renewed its activity over Dunkirk.

Fourteen shells have been fired, killing some civilians.

The Belgians have achieved a neat success in St. Georges region.

They took a German trench killing or capturing all the occupants.

The communiqué adds: In the battle of Arras the enemy, after a very fierce bombardment, attacked various points and were completely repulsed except south-eastward of Souchez where they regained a foothold in a portion of one trench.

The Germans in the region of the Labyrinth sustained heavy losses.

Another German attack was defeated by infantry and artillery fire.

The enemy used gas bombs.

The French continue to advance in Alsace and Lorraine, easily repulsing counter-attacks and capturing some prisoners and machine guns.

MORE SHELLS FOR DUNKIRK.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, June 23.

The evening communiqué says: Fifteen long-range shells were again dropped into Dunkirk this morning.

Our heavy batteries are concentrated on the enemy gun.

German counter-attacks north of Arras ceased this morning.

There was only a violent artillery duel during the day.

German attacks on the heights of the Mouse, in the Woevre and Lorraine were repulsed.

The French continued their advance in the Vosges.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN THE WES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent reports that the movements of German troops to the western front, mainly to northern France, are unceasing, but the enemy has been forced to abandon the plan of another attempt to break through for which men and heavy guns had been massed in the last three days. The newly arrived troops have been sent into the fighting line. Two hundred heavy guns parked near Courtrai have been hastily transported to the district north of Arras.

The "Times" correspondent describing the fighting on the road to Lens says that the advance measured in miles is not great but the way to the plain is now within the reach of our Allies.

THE ADRIATIC.

IMMEDIATE GUARD TRANSFERRED TO ITALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

PARIS, June 22.

The Italian Fleet has taken over immediate guard of the Adriatic.

This is notified in an Order of the Day by the French Admiral-in-Chief, who praises the endurance of the blue-jackets who have been engaged for ten months in this region.

SUBMARINE SUPPLY SHIP CAPTURED.

ROME, June 22.

An auxiliary cruiser hotly chased and captured an Austrian naphtha steamer in the Mediterranean carrying supplies for submarines.

AUSTRIANS TO EVACUATE GORZ.

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A "Pioneer's" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Rome correspondent states that Austrians are preparing to evacuate Gorz and are destroying stores. The Italians' bombardment rendered the place untenable. A few nights ago two squadrons of Italian cavalry rode actualy into Gorz sabring sentries and causing panic among the garrison who believed the army to be at hand. During the confusion the raiders disappeared having suffered slight loss.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

SUCCESSES ON THE MEUSE.

FURTHER GAINS IN ALSACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, June 22.

The communiqué says:—Local infantry actions to-day have not modified the fronts. Flying squadrons dropped bombs on the enemy aviation parks north of Arras, burning four hangars and hitting two aeroplanes and one balloon.

The Germans on Sunday evening in western Argonne violently attacked after a severe bombardment, with asphyxiating bombs and our advanced line yielded at certain points. Two companies were buried in the wrecked trenches. An immediate counter-attack recovered us almost the whole of the positions.

We extended our gains on the Heights of the Meuse, capturing more trenches. Our patrols in Lorraine found German works west of Gonderexon unoccupied. The Germans had retired south to Cintrey.

We captured the cemetery and station at Metzeral, Alsace, and then stormed the village and pushed our line five-hundred metres to the east. Prisoners here since yesterday exceed two hundred.

A German attack on Reichakerkopf was repulsed.

AEROPLANE SERVICE.

CAUSE FOR SATISFACTION.

LONDON, June 22.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said that the aeroplane service could not be improvised in a hurry.

Its study and development had progressed since the war, and was progressing as rapidly as possible.

The development of the Flying Corps was a legitmate cause for satisfaction to the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asqith acknowledged that the Royal Society had contributed inventions which had not been disclosed.

GALLANTRY IN FIELD.

AWARDS OF MEDALS.

LONDON, July 22.

The "London Gazette" announces that Flight-Lieutenants J. I Wilson and J. S. Mills have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for destroying a Zeppelin in the shed at Evere. The "Gazette" also contains awards of some three hundred Distinguished Conduct Medals, including the following for gallantry in East Africa:—

C. Arnull, J. Cunningham-Lawlor, T. Smith, W. Taylor, T. Boyle and R. Woodward, all North Lancashires, A. Cooke, P. R. Heaton and G. Le Blanc Smith, of the East African Mounted Rifles; E. C. O'Sullivan, of the Indian Maxim Continent, Signaller N. Lobb and the Indian Telegraphist W. Preston.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

LONDON, June 22.

An issue of the "London Gazette" contains Field-Marshal French's list of officers mentioned in the despatches, dated May 31st. All ranks and arms are mentioned, including many Canadians and Indians.

SERIOUS COTTON FIRE AT HAVRE.

DAMAGE AMOUNTS TO £40,000.

HAVRE, June 22.

A fire has destroyed two warehouses and 12,700 bales of cotton. Damage amounts to over 40,000 sterling in value.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned is today's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north of Cambrai.

METZERAL.—In Alsace, 4 miles south-west of Munster.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, 25 miles north of Arras.

DUNKIRK.—In France, 25 miles north-west of Ypres.

NEW WAR LOAN.

A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

CONDITIONS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

The Stock Exchange is engrossed in the new loan, the conditions being unanimously approved.

A huge business is being done in conversions and the loan is a triumphant success.

Its popularity is evident, especially in the conversion of consols.

The privilege that the applications enjoy the rights of any future loans is highly appreciated.

Another source of success is in tapping small accumulations by taking out vouchers instead of ordinary savings.

LONDON, June 22.

The Secretary of the Bank of England, in an interview, emphasised the popularity of the loan, especially pointing out that the public were rushing in primarily for patriotic reasons and the desire for a victorious issue to the war, rather than to make money.

This spirit was good for the country and he confidently anticipated record applications.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain W. H. Doig, Seaforths.

Lieutenant W. L. Fisher, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieutenant A. R. Gill, Hampshires.

Second-Lieutenant B. Lewin, Duke of Cornwall's Lights.

Second-Lieutenant E. H. Morris, Duke of Cornwall's Lights.

Second-Lieutenant F. Norway, Duke of Cornwall's Lights.

Second-Lieutenant D. Meston, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant J. E. Sparks, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant D. J. Colville, Cameronians.

Second-Lieutenant I. Humphreys, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant A. T. Houghton, North Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant M. Mahoney, Irish Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant W. Mowat, Seaforths.

Second-Lieutenant J. H. Brabazon, Connaught Rangers.

The following casualties are announced from Dardanelles:—

WOUNDED.

Captain J. G. Riddick, East Lancashire Engineers.

Captain C. L. Barlow, West Yorkshires.

Captain J. R. Dent, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Captain A. W. Bird, Berkshires.

Lieutenant T. Malpas, Royal Scots.

Lieutenant A. V. Cooper, Dorsets.

Lieutenant S. Rattray, Oxford and Bucks Lights.

Lieutenant D. Morison, Seaforths.

Lieutenant W. Maloney, Medicals.

Second-Lieutenant W. de H. Robinson Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant T. L. Wilson, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant G. C. Gibson, Essex.

Second-Lieutenant A. Towns, Essex.

Second-Lieutenant J. M. Whitworth, Somerset Lights.

Second-Lieutenant M. D. Robinson, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant F. Murdoch, Manchesters.

MISSING.

Captain O. Benn, Somerset Lights.

Captain L. Tunnard, Oxford and Bucks Lights.

Lieutenant L. Mundey, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant H. Hewett, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant A. L. Willett, Somerset Lights.

Second-Lieutenant E. Longton, Essex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain C. A. G. Cunningham, Cameronians.

LONDON, June 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. G. M. Hume, Northumbrain Engineers.

Second-Lieut. L. Stansfeld-Smith, Wiltshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. R. P. Haldane, Black Watch.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Major I. D'E Roberts, Artillery.

Major H. A. Long, Worcesters.

Capt. P. Shepheard, Essex.

Lieut. J. H. Allen, Worcesters.

Second-Lieut. H. G. Simpson, Cornwalls.

Second-Lieut. G. F. Reeves, Hampshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. O. Carver, East Lancashire Engineers.

Lieut. L. P. Jones, Berkshires, Essex.

Lieut. R. Revell, Essex.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SITUATION IN GALICIA.

A GERMAN REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated the 21st June:—

In Galicia the Austro-Germans have made a further important move towards Lemberg. A Russian communiqué says that the enemy on the 18th and 19th conducted the offensive with great forces including troops recently arrived from Belgium in the direction of Rawa Russka about 40 miles north-west of Lemberg and in front of the Grodek lakes.

A German communiqué on the 20th says Von Mackensen captured the Grodek positions on the 19th, the Austro-Germans began the attack on the strongly fortified Russian lines, after obstinate fighting on a front 22 miles north of Jarnow towards Rawa Russka, almost all the Russian trenches lying one behind the other were stormed in the afternoon, and in the evening the Russians were repulsed behind the great road between Zolkiew, 15 miles north of Lemberg, and Rawa Russka. The German report adds that under pressure of this defeat the Russians evacuated the joining position between Grodek and the Dniester marshes and that between the Dniester marshes and Stry. The Russians have evacuated the south bank of the Dniester.

An Austrian report says Grodek and Komarno have been captured.

Regarding the fighting lower down the Dniester the Russian report says the enemy forces who had crossed the river below Nijniff advanced from the river, but were thrown back with great losses. Between Pruth and the Dniester vigorous fighting continues.

FRENCH AND BRITISH SUCCESSES.

On the western front the French report successes at many points in the Arras sector Argonne and heights of the Meuse in Lorraine and Alsace. As the result of the attack towards Souchez they have advanced five-eighths of a mile. The British have captured 250 yards of trenches and our airmen have successfully bombarded the electric power station at La Bassee.

THE FIGHT FOR PLAVA HEIGHTS.

An Italian communiqué gives a detailed account of the fight which secured the heights above Plava on the left bank of the Isonzo. The Austrian position was protected by solid entrenchments protected by a deep network of stout barbed wires reinforced by iron and bars, while numerous heavy guns were hidden at commanding points. The Italian losses were serious but the results were important on the Isonzo line, many positions strongly fortified by nature and by art were stormed and numerous and obstinate counter-attacks repulsed.

The Austrians attempted naval operations against the Italian coast but without success. The Italians have bombarded Austrian munitions and armanent factory near Trieste.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR MUNITIONS.

OFFER OF HINDU MECHANICS TO GO TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute has made an informal offer to Government to provide 100 Hindu mechanics to go to England for employment in the workshops on any kind of mechanical work which the Government may consider them capable of performing and have invited applications from young Hindu mechanics, especially from those who have gone through a course of training through the Hindu Technical Institute.

HOUSE INVADED BY GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

A case is being tried by the Sessions Judge of Seoni, in which it is alleged, the accused was under a delusion that the Germans had invaded his house, and he therefore fired about 100 rounds in defence of his home and family. The prosecution alleged that as a result three persons died of gunshot wounds, but no animosity or intention to murder was alleged.

RECENT COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

"MADRAS MAIL" ON PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 23.

Commenting on the appointment of Sir Charles Bayley, to the India Council, the "Madras Mail" writes:—"It is somewhat surprising that in these stirring times Madras should be deprived of the advantage of having an experienced representative of this Presidency in the Council when the public clamour is for an association of popular representatives. If, again, there is one defect more than another that stands out in the present constitution of the India Council, it is the total absence from it of any member who can claim inside knowledge acquired from service in the Government of India, whose actions and policies come constantly under the scrutiny by that Council. The Secretary of State will take the earliest opportunity to remedy this defect, at the same time removing the injustice done to and the slight put upon Madras by depriving her of the presence of a representative in the Council. It may be that Madras is to be shut out only for a few months, as has happened occasionally in the past and we hope advantage will be taken of the opportunity which will occur, when Sir Steyning Edgerley retires in March next. If this is considered an injustice to Bombay, we would urge that Bombay like Madras might wait for a few months to secure the vacancy which will occur on the retirement of Sir Theodore Morison at the end of 1916.

"Moreover, if he chose, the Secretary of State could at once give representation to both these ancient presidencies, since the maximum strength of his Council is fourteen. So far as the interests of Madras are concerned the choice of the Secretary of State could not fall with greater appropriateness than on the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart, who has served long and ably both in the Government of India and of Madras having in the latter risen to the topmost rung of the official ladder. In one capacity or another he was connected with the Government of India for nearly nine years,—an advantage which the freemasonry of the Imperial Secretariat has never allowed hitherto to fall to the lot of a Madras civilian. The appointment of Sir Arnold White cannot be said to make amends for the absence of a Madras official with wide administrative experience for that Council, however desirable in itself such an appointment may be. He has succeeded to the vacancy caused by the retirement of the late Sir Thomas Raleigh who replaced Sir Lawrence Jenkins on the latter's appointment to the Calcutta High Court, all these members having been appointed to safeguard the judicial interests of India.

IMPERIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

Commenting on the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Hill to the Revenue and Public Works Department and of Mr. L. Porter to the temporary charge of the Education Department, the "Madras Mail" says: "The last is sufficiently surprising in itself, but what is even more to be regretted is that occasion has thereby been lost of paying a well deserved, though slight, tribute to the Public Works Department by appointing Mr. Russell or Mr. Nethersole to the Council until Sir Harcourt Butler's return sets Mr. Hill free. It may be true that Messrs. Russell and Nethersole know little or nothing of the revenue administration but neither does Mr. Porter know anything of education while Mr. Hill has no experience of either revenue or public works matters. Officers of the Public Works Department have more than their share of hard work in very trying conditions and the plums that fall to them are few. Lord Hardinge had a chance of showing his recognition of their services in the manner which would have been greatly appreciated by the department throughout India, while the distribution of portfolios would, at the same time, have been more in the public interests than that which has been made. It is a pity that such an opportunity has been lost."

THE KAISER AND LONDON CORPORATION.

For some time past many members of the City Corporation have been troubled that the Journals of the Court of Common Council contain records of addresses of welcome offered to the German Emperor on the occasion of his visits to London in 1891 and 1907, says the "Morning Post." A demand arose for the expunging of the records, and so keen was the feeling that the matter was considered at a special private meeting. A debate, however, revealed the difficulties of the situation. In the end it was resolved that, as the Court only received the Emperor and gave him an address of welcome, nothing could be revoked. The entries in the Journals of the Court are records, and, it was pointed out, no mere expunging of a record could alter the fact that the Corporation did receive him. In the circumstances it was resolved to take no action.

It is recalled that, on the occasion of his last visit, the German Emperor mentioned the fact that 16 years before he had said his aim was, above all, the maintenance of peace, and he went on: "History, I hope, will do me the justice to recognise that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since. The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of good relations between our two countries, and I shall further strengthen them as far as lies in my power. The German nation's wishes coincide with mine. The future will then show a bright prospect, and commerce may develop among the nations who have learned to trust one another."

FROM THE RING TO THE TRENCH.

Reproduced from the "Sketch."

Frominent boxers who have joined the Colours.

The photo shows, left to right: Sergeant Taylor (Ireland), Dick Burge, ex-light-weight champion, Dai Roberts, welter-weight champion of Wales, Duke Lynch, prominent feather-weight, W. W. Turner, Jack Goldswain, ex-light-weight champion of England, Lance-Corporal Pat O'Keefe, middle-weight champion.

RAILWAY HARDSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—To the hardships inflicted by railway servants on the third class passenger there is no end. But the most horrible of them all is overcrowding. In the significant words of Mr. Sidney Low, whose book, "A Vision of India," was commended to Hon. Members of the House of Commons by Lord Morley, in one of his Indian Budget speeches the unfortunate third class passengers "are packed rather closer than careful drovers would permit." The passengers who contribute *more than* 90 *p. c.* of the railways' earnings from passenger traffic are denied sitting room even at night. They are as much overcrowded in the hottest part of the year as in the coldest.

The railway companies never listen to the exasperated complaints of the passengers. The Railway Board's callous reply to complaints is that there is not sufficient rolling stock. While the Board has sanctioned from 15 to 20 crores of rupees a year for the purchase of goods waggons, it has never sanctioned any year so much as even a crore of rupees for third class carriages. The Board, like the railway companies, is afraid of the uproar of the European Chambers of Commerce. Goods waggons are therefore increased *far beyond the actual need.*

There is no one to create an uproar on behalf of the third-class passenger, whose treatment is revolting. So the Railway Board has never moved its little finger to reduce overcrowding. Parrot-like it repeats the words put into its mouth by the railway companies: "There is not sufficient rolling stock." We have been hearing this parrot-cry ever since the Board came into being in 1904. If the Board is for ever to stand up for and defend the atrocious conduct of the railway companies how is the overcrowding to be lessened? Does the Board imagine that third class carriages will come down from heaven some day?

The Board instead of being the dictator to the companies has been acting the part of their subordinate. Since the companies can offer directorships on their London Boards to the members of the Railway Board on their retirement from Government service, the Railway Board has abdicated its position of master of the companies, and chosen to be their slave. The Boards' constitution must be changed. It should not be supposed, however, that the change will be effected without vigorous public agitation. Let every passenger who has a complaint badger the members of Council, and make them in turn badger the Government, so that it may grant out of sheer weariness what it withholds from reason and justice.

But side by side with this, the passenger must carry on another campaign. If properly conducted it will yield surer and speedier results.

The railway law provides penalties against passengers who enter a compartment holding the full number it is marked to carry and who refuse to get out on being asked to do so by any railway servant. But don't you rely on any railway servant coming to your help in thus asking the extra passengers to get out. The railway servant is at his post for the interest of the company. His business is forcibly to crowd the compartments. He is paid for it. He is instructed to do so. The moment a railway servant removes the extra passengers he is doomed. Do not therefore be under the delusion that you can get the extra passengers ejected by any railway servant, unless you are bold and manly enough to force him into yielding to your legitimate requisition, by pulling the emergency chain as soon as the train starts and pulling it again and again until you are victorious, like the pleader who pulled the chain as many as three times, and ultimately succeeded in forcing him to remove the extra passengers, or by assuring him that you will prosecute him. Do not be dependent on the railway servant. Depend on yourself.

The law gives you authority to resist the entry of extra passengers. The Court of Appeal in the Madura District decided that a passenger has a right to resist the entry of extra passengers as reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" so recently as last March. A quite fresh case is just reported from Karachi. In this case a passenger offered resistance to the entry of extra passengers at the Karachi Cantonment station. The police tried to force him to allow the passengers to enter. But he resisted these illegal efforts of the police also. The baffled officials prosecuted him before the Extra Magistrate on the charge of interfering with the police in the discharge of their duty. The magistrate held that the passenger has a right to offer such resistance even to the police and acquitted the accused.

So clear is every passenger's right to offer resistance to the extra passenger. Equally clear is his right to offer resistance to any railway servant, including the railway police, who tries forcibly to overcrowd his compartment. Only when the passengers will exercise this right, will they free themselves from the horrors of overcrowding, for it stands to reason that when passengers put up tamely with atrocities they deserve to be treated like beasts. Only when passengers act boldly will they command respect and be treated like human beings—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN ONLOOKER

GERMAN CRITIC ON ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

BITTERNESS AND BLUFF.

Major Moraht, in his review of the situation in the "Berliner Tageblatt," whilst generally treating the entry of Italy with irony, warns his readers "not to expect that in one conquering fight our flags will be carried to their goal. Good news will alternate with bad, but our confidence, which has withstood the greatest trials, need in no way be shaken." As to the general situation in the West, Major Moraht says that the Allies chose an unfavourable point in the line for the spring offensive, and the question now arises, will they try their luck in a new district, when, perhaps, the Italian auxiliaries have answered the cry for help.

"It has not yet been decided that our treacherous former Allies will put themselves under the command of Joffre. If that is done they will be given one point of attack in order to afford them an opportunity for independent conquest, and to satisfy their feeling as the saviour of disappointed French strategy. But German shells and German guns are without consideration. They will mow down the new enemy as they have done the bloom of France and the paid Militia of England. From a neutral side it was said that the loss of French between Lille and Arras was 100,000 men. How strong, then, must the Italian Army be to make good such losses and to bring victory? The active artillery fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle we must look upon as a preparation for coming events by our enemies, for they can only attempt the offensive there after our artillery has been beaten down.

"But there is no prospect at all of this. We complain neither of want of ammunition or non-arrival of oversea transports, of striking labourers at our factories, or worn-out guns and untried calibre, and as Italy's artillery does not stand at such a height that it can strike a decisive blow, we can answer our new enemy's guns with our usual calmness. No one in Germany or Austria lost his head when the saviour from the south entered the scene. The miraculous division of our forces makes it possible at the same time to be strongly on the defensive in the west, victorious in the north, irresistible in the south-east and strong and ready in the south. Such organisation and dispositions would have brought a smile to the old wrinkled face of Moltke."

MESSAGES FROM THE GERMAN TRENCHES

Translations of letters wrapped round a brick and thrown by German soldiers into the British and French trenches at St. Eloi have been sent home by Private Fowler, of the 5th Durham Light Infantry. In one of these letters was the following passage: "We are all tired of this savage life and you must be the same." Another letter reads: "It is now time you put a stop to all this, for you must be tired of your war. Our losses are great; yours must be greater. It would be better if we could be at home with our wives and children who are waiting for us every day. Let us have peace on earth before the cherry blossoms come out. Do you want it to stop or do you want it to go on—sitting for ever in these damned trenches? Friendly greetings."

EMDEN'S SURVIVORS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

According to a telegram dated May 23 from Constantinople the survivors of the Emden have arrived in the Turkish capital. They were brought by special train to Haidar-Pasha, the terminus of the Anatolian Railway, and conveyed by a destroyer to Seraglio Point, where they have been lodged on a German steamer.

AN INTERVIEWER'S EXPERIENCES.

THE LATE DR. PARKER.

Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley, in the current "Home Messenger," tells of some of the famous men she has interviewed. The late Dr. Parker was one; she saw him at the City Temple:

"Be brief, madam, very brief," said the Doctor impressively, as soon as I was ushered into the vestry. He was seated at a table in the centre of the rather gloomy room, and his foot was perilously near the little arrangement by which he rang a signal to the attendant to show in the next visitor. . . "Come to-morrow to my house," he said, writing the address on a slip of paper, "at ten o'clock *precisely*, and have your questions thought out—all in your head," he emphasised, circling his hand round his massive head to indicate a rousing up of the brain.

The interview proved a memorable one; the Doctor talked for two hours.

DR. ALEXANDER WHYTE.

Another of Mrs. Tooley's "victims" was the saintly Dr. Alexander Whyte, of St. George's, Edinburgh:

I had the privilege of a long talk with him in that delightfully pleasant study of his in his house in Charlotte-square. The busts and portraits of great poets and thinkers were all about the room, and the Doctor, leaning back in his arm-chair, looked from one to another as though they were living companions, and discoursed now of Dante, Homer, Carlyle, Behmen, and Henry Newman. Perhaps his estimate of Newman was the most heartfelt of all. "No thinker of the time," he said, "has made so deep an impression on his age as Newman."

Dr. Whyte is a townsman of Barrie, and a copy of "Paradise Lost" lent to him by a humble neighbour first opened to him the world of thought.

SIR HENRY LUCY.

Sir Henry Lucy is described as "satisfactory" from the interviewer's point of view, though the subsequent comment hardly bears that statement out:

Sir Henry does not talk much. You may give him "lead" after "lead" until you are weary, and get only the most laconic replies. I have come to the conclusion that he must have been awed into silence at the "Punch" dinners—it would not do for all the wits to talk at once. At his sea side home at Hythe his chief recreations are listening to his wife's music and sawing wood. "Toby" is immensely proud of his stock of firewood. He has, however, never attempted to rival the Grand Old Man by felling trees.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, we are told is "also a somewhat silent man. He will entertain you in his charming country house, let you watch him play tennis, row you in a boat, or drive you in a motor, but he will not make jokes for your edification.

BRIBES FOR TRIPOLI CHIEFS.

The "Messaggero" says that it learns on good authority that German and Turkish officers have already gone to Tripoli and Cyrenaica with money and gifts for the chiefs of the tribes in the interior in the hope of provoking a great insurrection against Italy. Acting under the impression that the Italian troops and the loyal population will retire to the coast, where they will be under the protection of Italian warships, the Austrian Navy, it is asserted, has arranged to send submarines and torpedo-boats to attack the Italian coast defences. The "Messaggero" adds:

Recent events must have convinced the Libyan Government of the necessity, while the great war lasts, of adopting a system of cautious and resolute defence in the coast district. The interior can be reoccupied later without haste and avoiding undue sacrifices. No false pride must dissuade us from our more glorious aim, viz., the conquest of the sacred unredeemed Italian territories.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THE WEATHER.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 23.

Despite the fact that Poona has had over an inch of rain since Saturday, the weather has not improved very much. But there are indications of more rain. Clouds are banking up and threatens hourly to obscure the sun. Meanwhile the atmosphere remains uncomfortably sticky. The only space that looks decidedly refreshing is the Gymkhana play-ground which, with Saturday's downpour was temporarily converted into a lake.

Increasing activity in the seasoon is evident. The P. W. D., are hard at work in mending the principal roads over which the Governor's car not infrequently speeds, and hotel-keepers, in anticipation of a harvest which, on the basis of sound information is unlikely to come, are utilizing a part of their profits of last year to put on improved appearances. But improved roads and doubtfully improved hotels scarcely constitute a standard Poona season. What is actually needed in the station is a great many more people of the class which contributes to the prosperity of trade and who flatter the expediency of fixing up "At-Homes" and afternoon tea-parties, if only to discuss the war. But so far, little or nothing appears to have been done in either direction. Poona, of course, is quite prepared to make endless sacrifices while the war is on. Government House has given the lead in this respect, and the glorious traditions of flood, field and footlights are things of the past. The abandonment of the levee will, to some extent, be compensated for by the reception at Government House on the 26th inst., although the dearth of British and Indian officers will strip the reception of much of its wonted brilliancy as far as uniforms are concerned. But there are a sufficient number of European and Indian ladies in Poona and Kirkee to invest the function with picturesqueness and charm.

POONA GYMKHANA.

The Bohemian English Costume Comedy Co. who have had a successful tour in the East and Northern India and who but quite recently were packing the Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre are to play two nights at the Poona Gymkhana to-morrow and Friday. Each member of the Company is a trained and talented artiste consisting of Mdlle La Roche, the soubrette with a sprana voice, Mr. Leith Harvey, the incomparable Irish comedian, Mr. Oliver Farrow, the basso, Miss Beatrice Mercer, to beautiful contralto. In addition to single turns by the different artistes the Company will perform musical duets, topical skits and tit-bits from the current London Revues. The booking which is open at the Gymkhana is already very brisk. Those who do not wish to miss a delightful evening's entertainment should pay an early call at the Gymkhana and have their seats booked previously. The Company will give a new programme each evening i.e., to-morrow and on Friday.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By. Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

POONA, June 23.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

It is notified that the General Traffic Manager of the Bomba Baroda and Central India Railway has intimated that this Railday agree to sepoys, proceeding on and returning from special furlough before going on service, being allowed to travel by mail trains or fast passenger trains from and to stations on this Railway. It is pointed out by the Agent of this company that the B.B. & C.I. Railway route is the quickest from Bombay to all stations between Delhi and Peshawar via Bhatinda, Lahore and Rawalpindi route.

(Authority:—D.A.A.G., No. 5539/16 (A.G.) dated 11-6-15.).

The undermentioned is granted leave as under:—

Major C. R. Bakhle, I.M.S., 5 days.

From 31st July 1915 to 31st October 1915, the scale of vegetable's ration for issue to troops in garrison will be as under:—

Poona and Kirkee. Potatoes, Ozs. 12, Drs. 0.

Poona and Kirkee, Mixed Vegetables if locally procurable or onions Ozs. 14, Drs. 12.

No. 520 4th Grade Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon G. A. Shaik, was placed in Sub-Medical Charge of the Detachment 108th Infantry at Poona from the 11th instant in addition to his own duties.

No. 1352 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. R. Pillai was placed in Sub-Medical Charge of Native Details at Poona from the 1st instant in addition to his own duties.

SOUTH AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY

It is announced that the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, are to sign a Treaty similar to that entered into with the United States, obliging the contracting parties to submit to an International Committee all differences which may arise between them, and not to make a declaration of war or open hostilities before the Committee has terminated its labours.

IMPROVED POSITION IN PERSIA.

Information has been received by Reuter's Agency that a telegram received in London on May 22 from a diplomatic source in Teheran states that the situation in Persia has much improved, and that as a result of recent events German propaganda in Persia has suffered a set-back. Much importance is attached to the fact that Russian forces from Khoi, to the north of Lake Urumiah, which had been operating between Ditman and Uurmah, in the neighbourhood of the Turco-Persian frontier, had been despatched against Van with a view to rescuing the remaining Armenian population which had not been already massacred by Turks and Kurds. These forces have met with great success, and the towns of Sarai, Bashkaleh, and Van have all been occupied by the Russian forces, who have forced the Turks to retreat to the southward.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Enemy in India.

The "Indian Daily News":—The fact to be borne in mind is, that however foolish these reports may appear to the Britisher, very few of whom have ever seriously entertained a doubt as to how this war will end, they bear a very different aspect to the ignorant Indian, who has already been well primed with false rumours. On such a soil all sorts of evil rumours quickly take root, and the possible effects are beyond calculation. Suffice it to say that the lessons of the immediate past are not to be dismissed lightly, any more than the outrages connected therewith are to be treated as incidental happenings, with no connection with previous or subsequent events. In England the authorities are at last learning wisdom from bitter experience, although ugly demonstrations on the part of the populace appear to have been the immediate cause of their conversion. With risks more ominous in India than in England it is surely not too much to expect that equally stringent measures will be adopted. The question of the treatment of German trading firms in Calcutta after the war is over can wait; but of immediate concern is the treatment of the alien enemy in our midst while the war is still in progress.

Moslem League Conference.

The "Hublul Matin":—The future of Islam is involved with that of Turkey. There had been discussions in the British Parliament and Press regarding the future of the Kaliphate. The Indian Moslems constitute the most numerous community among the Islamic nations. It is imperative that their representatives should pronounce their views upon the question of a peace between England and Turkey. As loyal subjects of the British Crown, they should meet together to devise means of supporting Government in the present crisis. An absolute reticence on their part is liable to be misconstrued. It is only in times of danger that we can show our devotion to our religion and our King-Emperor. The All-India Moslem League is the principal political organisation of the Islamic community, which is more interested in the result of the war than other British subjects. In common with other classes of British subjects, we are eager for the success of the arms of King Emperor. As Moslems, it is our bounden duty to show concern for the future of Turkey. When such momentous issues are at stake, it will be folly on our part to remain silent and present an indifferent attitude. The future of our country and that of Islam are involved in the present war, and we should realise that fact and take concerted action for the promotion of the interests of our religion and of the Empire to which we owe political allegiance.

Reactionaries on the Prowl.

The "Indian Patriot":—But it must be frankly stated that India has been led to expect an improvement in her position by eminent Britishers themselves; and if, when the war is over, men like Lord MacDonnell and Lord Curzon are to be the guides and philosophers of the British public, there can be little doubt that bitter disappointment will be the portion of India, followed by permanent resentment. We hope that old-world reactionaries will be allowed no voice in determining the position of India after the war. They will spoil the whole effect of the series of steps taken by Lord Hardinge to induce confidence in the Indian people, and they will besides annoy the people by their contempt for public opinion. They would have been tolerable Counsellors some twenty years ago, when Mr. MacDonnell, as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, had only to desist from giving trouble to the Congress in order to obtain the applause of the people. But conditions have vastly and rapidly changed, and the success of British rule in the future will depend upon the extent to which officials are able to make common cause with the people. That requires a change in the spirit which still animates many officials who are reluctant or unable to rise to the level of thought and discipline which an advancing generation of Indians insist upon as a qualification to govern.

Government's Excise Policy.

The "Tribune":—It is only in Madras and Bengal that the Advisory Committees are established in fairly large numbers, but even there it is apparent that they could not meet and propose any improvement worth the name owing to their constitution and want of powers. The excise policy in practice is not the same on paper and there is no means by which the difference can be minimised, unless the Advisory Committees are reconstituted on a really independent and popular basis and asked to make recommendations consistently with the policy enunciated in various resolutions and reports. There is no danger in effecting this change since the Government is not bound to adopt all the recommendations, but the merit of the reform lies in the reasonable attitude of the Advisory Committees and the weight of popular opinion which would give force to their recommendations. If they are consistent with the declared policy, then the authorities will be obliged to adopt them, and if they are inconsistent, then the defect will be pointed out. There would be no public complaint, as there is at present, that the excise policy as declared is not followed everywhere with uniform precision and situations showing glaring transgression of recognised principles will be avoided. In fact there can be no improvement and no work worth the name contributed by the existing Committees. The Parliamentary return conclusively shows the absolute necessity of reconstituting them on an independent and popular basis.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

CONVICTION OF LAW STUDENT CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

DATTATRAYA M. OKE v THE KING EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona. The accused was charged before the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, Capt. Molony, with receiving various articles of jewellery, one chair (Government property) and a cycle knowing or having reason to believe the said articles to be stolen property, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in lieu to undergo a further period of imprisonment for one month.

The accused Dattatrya Oke is a law student, studying in Bombay. In the course of investigations of cases against one Dagdu Gamoo who is undergoing various terms of imprisonment for offences of thefts, the house of the present accused was visited by the Police on several occasions and various articles were recovered at every visit. On the first visit in the absence of the accused, his brother handed over to the Police various articles which he stated the accused had received from Dagdu. On the 19th September 1914 when the accused was at home the Police again visited the house and recovered among others jewellery mentioned in the charge and on the 24th September, one cycle was recovered. The Police got the track of these articles under peculiar circumstances.

Dagdu had been to Oke's house to sell some articles, and he was asked to take his meals there as there was a feast of Mangalgauri on that day. After dinner, when there was no one in the room where Dagdu was sitting, Dagdu stole a watch from the pocket of Kashinath, the brother of the petitioner. Kashinath complained to the Police and during further investigations the present matter was brought to light.

Their Lordships after going through the record and hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and discharged the rule.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ASCERTAINMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF AN ESTATE.

PARTIES AGREE TO ARBITRATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Beamon.)

HORMUSJI BOMONJI KHAN AND RUSTOMJI BOMONJI KHAN—Plaintiffs v. PESTONJI DINSHAW KHAN AND OTHERS.—Defendants.

In this suit the plaintiffs prayed for an ascertainment and administration of the estate of one Bomonji Dinshaw Khan, for an account of the administration of the Estate of Bomonji from the first defendant on the footing of wilful default, for setting aside the sale of Bomonji's interest in D. B Khan & Co. to the first, second and third defendants, for a declaration that a certain oil mill at Colombo, certain securities and the goodwill of the Colombo business were assets of D. B. Khan & Co. in which Bomonji's Estate was entitled to share and for other reliefs.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs and defendants seventh and eighth.

Mr. M. A Jinnah with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, with the Advocate General and Mr. Campbell appeared for defendants second, third and fourth.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for defendants fifth and sixth.

Over 50 years ago two brothers Dinshaw B. Khan and Framji B. Khan started business in Bombay under the name of D. B. Khan & Co. Subsequently the firm started a branch firm at Colombo in the name of Framji Bhicaji & Co. Framji died in 1878 and his two sons Mancherji and Bhicaji, the second and third defendants in this suit became partners in the business, taking Framji's share equally between them. Dinshaw died in 1887 leaving two sons Bomonji and Pestonji the first defendant in this suit and they became partners in the business taking Dinshaw's share equally between them. Bomonji died in August 1898. He left behind him his widow Ratanbai, three sons Dhanjishaw, the fourth defendant, Hormusji, the first plaintiff, and Rustomji, the second plaintiff and two daughters Meherbai and Banubai the fifth and sixth defendants. Bomonji left a will appointing Pestonji, the first defendant, his widow Ratanbai and Dhanjishaw the fourth defendant his executors. At the death of Bomonji, his son Dhanjishaw was only 26 years old while the second plaintiff and the 6th defendant were minors. After Bomonji's death the first, second and third defendants, the surviving partners continued the business. The plaintiffs alleged that in the year 1899 the first plaintiff and his mother Ratanbai were informed by the first and second defendants that Bomonji's share in the partnership had been ascertained to be Rs. 75,000. The first plaintiff and his mother had full confidence in the first, second and third defendants and he accepted the above figure and received Rs. 1,16,625 as his share, according to his father's will, in his father's Estate, and so did the other heirs of Bomonji. The first and second plaintiffs thereafter left for Europe and returned to India only in 1911.

ALLEGED UNDERVALUATIONS.

In 1912 the first plaintiff discovered that the first, second and third defendants had grossly and fraudulently undervalued Bomonji's share in the partnership.

1. The oil mill at Colombo was shown to be worth Rs. 2 lacs only and Bomonji's share in it Rs. 50,000, while the net profits of the mill in 1897 were Rs. 3½ lacs and in 1898 Rs. 4½ lacs, the machinery and buildings were worth Rs. 5 lacs and the total value of the mill at Bomonji's death was at least Rs. 16 lacs.

2. Nothing had been allowed to Bomonji's share in respect of goodwill.

3. Nothing was allowed to Bomonji's share for the profits of 1899 though his share was retained in the business upto the end of that year.

4. A property of the partnership at Dongri in Bombay had been grossly undervalued.

5. Shares and securities of the Colombo firm of over a lac of rupees had been concealed. The plaintiffs alleged that the first three defendants were in a fiduciary position towards Bomonji's heirs and it was their duty to make a full discovery of the partnership assets, and that they had abused their fiduciary position and acted fraudulently and dishonestly. The plaintiffs claimed that the amount payable to Bomonji's Estate on the 31st December 1899, on a proper inquiry and valuation, amount to at least Rs. 5 lacs over and above what had been paid.

The first, second and third defendants denied the allegations of fraud and the charges of concealment and undervaluation and stated that the ascertainment of Bomonji's share was rightly and properly made.

Meherbai and Banubai, the fifth and sixth defendants and daughters of Bomonji had also filed similar suits.

After the hearing of the suit had proceeded for some time the parties came to a compromise and the matters in dispute in this suit as well as in the other two suits were referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. B. Cowasji of Rangoon.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs—Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants—Jehangir, Gulabbhai & Billimoria Wadia Ghandhy & Co. Merwanji K. R. B. & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsi Chief Matromonial Court Work is over.

For Dismissal.

S C Ct 398-14192-14.—Nadirsha & D, Laxman Sakooji & anr v. Suleman Abba and anr. Payne & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Separate Report.

336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co. a firm & ors W G & Co. Mulla and Mulla.

Suits for Hearing and final Desposal.

Long Causes.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ltd. Payne and Co. Part Heard 12-3-15.

S C 98-15.—Rustomji & G, Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co, a firm, Motichand & D.

614-14.—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goormukhrai Sukhanand, a firm, M K R B & Co.

45-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B & Co.

648-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Venkata Kristniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Sug & Wg Co, Ld, and ors, M K R B & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C, Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

306-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai, Widow and ors.

1359-14.—Mulla and M, Dallaparta & Patell, a firm, v. Vorah Kamroodin Alibhoy and ors, Matubhai J and M.

592-13.—Manch & N, Makki Haji Joosub v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & anr, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

721-13.—M K R B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co. Mauch & N, Ard H D & Co.

192-14.—M K R B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. B N Laug, & anr, Payne & Co.

1107-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Nagei Jetha, a firm, N C Dalal.

911-14.—Motichand & D, Revachanker Jagjiwan v. Girdharlal Nyalchand & ors, Dikshit & P.

1013-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Ramlal Beharilal & ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Long Causes.

1117-14.—Little and Co, Messrs Turner Morrison & Co, Ltd, v. Raghnathdas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D.

1345-14.—Jerangir S M & H, Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Valla, Mulla and M.

193-13.—Malvi H M and R, Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai Widow and anr, Little & Co, Mehto D and L.

275-14.—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai Widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

370-14.—Mehta D and L, Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors, Little & Co, Mehta D & L, Ardeshir H D & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D and L, Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors, Little & Co, Mehta D & L, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1280-14.—Purnanand & Co, Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai Widow & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Th, The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co. Ltd, v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co, a firm, Matubhai J & M.

206-14.—Mehta D & L, Sarabai Widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors, Mulla and M.

1172-14.—Unwalla P & P, Bamonji Muncherji Dalal v. Jahangir Bejonji Mehta, Edgelow G W & Co.

1318-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Keshowji Khemraj, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court, No. 43.

Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

319-15.—Ard H D & Co, Shapurji Rustomji Jejina v. Hormusji Jamshedji Joshi.

581-15.—Ard H D & Co, Shapurji. Rustomji Jejina v. Hormusji Jamshedji Joshi.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Short Causes.

1216-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, Ard. H D & Co.

1210-14.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd. Mulji Dullabhji Ved and anr, Amin & D, Mulji & Th.

363-14.—Khmid L & M, Jeta Khuma and ors v. Cassumally Jafferbhoy, Jam R & D.

240-14.—Ragh N & Co, Radhabai, widow, v. 789-14—Surajmal & Co Gangadhar Jagannath Shirodkar v. Guni Naikin Mulgaonrarin Mans. H M & Co., For Postponement.

1166-14—Payne & Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v. Alli Noormahomed Little mahomed Little and Co)

1266-14—Rustomji & G Khatizabai v. Bibaubai widow & ors Mulla & Mulla.

1364-14.—Jehangir M & S, V R Kelkar v. Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

1131-13.—Patell & Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally & ors v. Kassambai Allibhai, Payne & Co.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

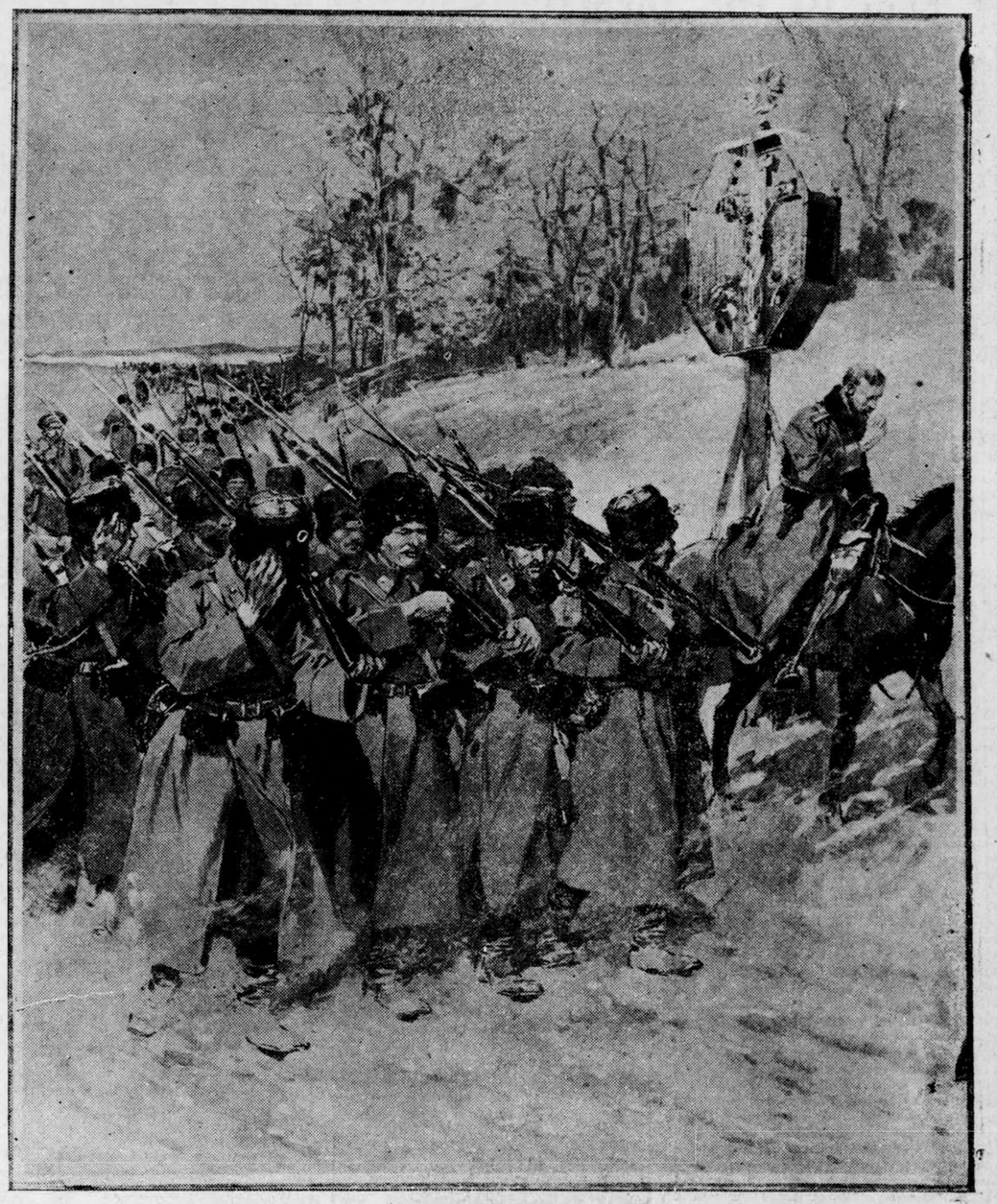
617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr. v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

958-13.—Jehangir M & S, Mahadeo Keshao Kavli and anr, v. Dewji Dadoo Thaker, Jam R & D.

WITH THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.



Reproduced from the "The Illustrated London News."

Russian troops crossing themselves at a wayside Shrine while advancing against the enemy.

LADY ABDY CASE.

RAILWAY PORTER FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Lady Abdy, widow of Sir William Abdy, and now wife of Mr. Maurice Abdy Grant, of Melion Hall, Newdigate, Surrey, appeared at Dorking Police Court on May 21 to support a summons against a railway porter named Webb for assault. Webb was further summoned for assaulting Mr. Abdy Grant, and there were cross-summonses against Lady Abdy, her husband, her father-in-law, and chauffeur for assaulting him.

At the last hearing Lady Abdy said the defendant Webb struck her across the head with a stick, and also on the arm, damaging the sinews to such an extent that she could not use it.

Mr. Abdy Grant, whose head was bandaged, said he received a letter respecting the cottage his wife had to let. He made an appointment with Webb, who came to see him. He told Webb the rent was £75. Defendant told him he was a Government official, and was helping despatch troops. Defendant mentioned a sister living in the village, and witness told him he did not let houses to farm labourers. Defendant then called him a German, and, Lady Abdy arriving on the scene, ordered the defendant to clear out. Defendant struck her twice with a cane, and, witness intervening, Webb threatened him. He struck witness across the mouth. Mr. Grant, sen., who had a ditch hoe in his hand, came up, and defendant wrenched this from him and struck witness over the eye with it.

In reply to Mr. Rosling, for the defence, Mr. Grant denied that Lady Abdy said, "I will show you how to put him out."

Dr. Ward Clark gave evidence as to Mr. Grant's injuries.

After other evidence, Mr. Rosling said he regretted the injuries to Mr. Grant, but Webb only acted in self-defence after being set upon.

Constable Boult deposed that Webb showed him injuries he received and said he had lost his money and wondered whether Lady Abdy "went through" his pockets when she had her arms around him.

Webb, on oath, said Mr. Grant threatened to throw him off the premises, and immediately afterwards Lady Abdy came flying out of the door, exclaiming, "I'll show you how to throw him out." She then started pushing him, while Mr. Grant bashed him on the head with a stick.

For assaulting Mr. Grant Webb was fined 40s. The chauffeur was fined 10s for assaulting Webb, and all the other summonses were dismissed.

An informal conference will be held at Ootacamund to discuss and settle details of the scheme for the general lighting of the streets of Madras with electricity. The Hon. Sir Harold Stuart will preside. Mr. J. A. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, and Mr. C. P. Ramasamy Iyer on behalf of the Corporation, will also be present.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GAMBLERS CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

At the Magazon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Shamrao Narayan and twelve other persons with gambling.

On Tuesday noon the Police got information that gambling was going on near Clare Road. Inspector Stenson with some of the Police went unawares to the house near Clare Road and arrested all the accused. Rs. 34 were found lying on the ground and all the accused were playing with cards.

They pleaded guilty and his Worship fined them Rs. 35 each.

THEFT BY A HACK-VICTORIA COACHMAN.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Stenson charged Hussein Abdulla and Rasool Dossan, Mohamedans, with stealing some clothes valued at Rs. 28 belonging to Kadarbhai Yusuffali.

The complainant was a dealer in paper and on the 10th inst. he hired a hack victoria to drive his family to Ripon Road. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were on the coach-box. He placed a bundle of clothes near the foot-board of the coach-box. When the occupants got down from the victoria near Ripon Road they found accused No. 1 and the bundle missing. They informed the Police and accused No. 2 was arrested and on his statement accused No. 1 was arrested on the 17 inst.

His Worship acquitted accused No. 2 on the ground of insufficient evidence against him and accused No. 1 pleading guilty was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had one previous conviction.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH DACOITS.

JUDGMENT IN KOT SHAIB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

Judgment in the Kot Sahib dacoity case was delivered by Mr. B. U. Dosson, Special Magistrate, Jhang, on the 19th June. It was a dacoity of rather a distinctive type.

The village of Kot Sahib is owned almost entirely by Nath Sahib, a Hindu religious leader with a considerable following in the vicinity. On the 4th March, apprehensive of an attack the Hindus of the village asked and obtained the sanction of Nath Sahib's representative to store their goods and lodge their women folk in his haveli, a substantial building with a high wall and substantial gateway. This was done by 10 p.m. when a watch was set and the Hindus retired to await the issue. About 11 p.m. a crowd of about 50 or 60 dacoits armed with sticks attacked the place after the usual interval of futile negotiations. The Hindus assembled on the roof of the haveli where missiles had already been collected and a regular pitched battle ensued up to the gateway, the dacoits being in their turn repulsed. Meanwhile Nath Sahib's agent effected his escape, and sought aid from a neighbouring mauza, the encounter having then lasted about 1½ hours. Assistance was forthcoming with admirable promptitude of 40 or 50 men led by two Mussalman notables arrived almost immediately, when the raiders melted away, and the attack was finally staved off. Twenty-one accused were implicated in the case of whom ten were absconding. Eleven were only brought to trial and of those ten were convicted.

The sentences were as follows:—One accused being a previous convict, to six years' rigorous imprisonment, eight accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment and one accused, in consideration of his youth, to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

(Continued from Column 6.)

would otherwise be lost. Overcome by their entreaties, the complainant made up the sum of Rs. 500 by taking Rs. 463, which he had laid by for the marriage of his son, and raising Rs. 37 from a Marwari. He paid the money to Govind. Subsequently Govind and Mahadoo returned, saying they had paid the amount to the saheb. Subsequently whenever the complainant asked them about the money, they had an excuse ready. After putting the complainant off for about three weeks, Govind said a difficulty had risen in the matter, namely, a telegram had been received from Surat saying that his master had died there and that the clerks and others had gone to the Bank but the money could not be had without a power. He further said Rs. 600 were required, namely Rs. 500 for the power and Rs. 100 for other expenses. The complainant at first refused but he was eventually persuaded to lend the money. He approached his brother for the money, who gave him Rs. 200 in cash and two ornaments on which he raised Rs. 400. He gave the money to Govind. Having thus secured the two sums of money, Govind and Mahadoo resorted to new tactics. They pretended to take the complainant near the bank where the money was to be had, when one or the other of their accomplices one of whom, it was alleged, was Kashiram, came on the scene, and pretending to be in search of Govind, who they said had killed his master, made attempts to effect his arrest. The complainant took fright at this and got home. The accused thus got time, and Govind, when questioned by the complainant as to what those persons meant by trying to arrest him, put the complainant off by saying that they were only "budmashes" and that he himself had nothing to fear for his own conduct was all right. Govind and Mahadoo also assured the complainant that they were certain of getting the money. They again put the complainant off from time to time, and eventually when the complainant could find no trace of Govind and Mahadoo, he reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the five accused.

The Magistrate discharged Narayan and Kashiram for want of sufficient evidence against them, and gave Balkrishna the benefit of doubt, and acquitted him. He convicted Govind and Mahadoo, and said that though they had obtained the sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 on two different occasions, it formed part of one and the same transaction. He therefore passed only one sentence. Govind, who admitted three previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, of which three months were to be solitary. Mahadoo was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A DEATH-DEALING MAGICIAN.

A CONFIDENCE TRICK.

THE STORY OF A DUPE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Newby charged (1) Govind Hari, (2) Narayan Yesoo, (3) Balkrishna Ramji, a railway servant, (4) Kashiram Keshoo, a shopkeeper, and (5) Mahadoo Yesoo, the first, third and fifth accused with cheating Papana Hanmantta, a "dhobie" and inducing him to part with Rs. 500 and Rs. 600, and the second and fourth accused with abetment. Mr. V. F. Vicuji defended the third, and Messrs. P. Godinho and DeSouza defended the fourth accused.

It appeared from the evidence that a few days before last Christmas the first accused, Govind Hari, called on the complainant at his place of residence at Paltan Road and enquired if he knew any "bhagat" or magician. The complainant replied in the negative. The following morning Mahadoo Yesoo, the fifth accused, made his appearance and enquired for two washermen, who, he said were brothers, and who hailed from his native village. In the meantime Govind turned up, and pretending not to know Mahadoo, entered into a conversation with him. Govind told Mahadoo that he was in search of a "bhagat" whose services were required by his master to kill by magic, the master's partner who had seduced the master's daughter-in-law. Mahadoo replied that he could effect the desired object but that it would be a matter of expense. Govind pretended to have some doubt about Mahadoo's powers as a magician and in consequence the latter offered to give an exhibition of his powers. Govind asked Mahadoo to try and experiment his powers on himself (Govind). Upon this, Mahadoo produced a piece of camphor which he broke into four parts. He also produced a lime and placed the camphor and lime on the floor. After this, he took Govind's slipper and passed the same over the lime and the camphor, muttering some incantations. Thereupon Govind suddenly dropped on the floor, seemingly unconscious. This frightened the complainant. Mahadoo was ready to take advantage of the situation and he asked the complainant to give him Rs. 5 in order to revive Govind. The complainant said he could not give Rs. 5 but after some persuasion he got Rs. 1-4 from his wife and gave it to Mahadoo. The latter tied the money to the "dhotar" of Govind and then struck him on the chest with the open hand. Govind thereupon got up, fell at the feet of Mahadoo and proclaimed him to be possessed of the powers of a magician. This scene was enacted in the room of the complainant in order to impress him with the supposed powers of Mahadoo. Thereafter Mahadoo informed Govind that his master's work could be done but that it was only a question of expenses as some of the articles required were very costly. Govind offered to bring the more expensive of the two articles referred to by Mahadoo and he asked the latter to buy the cheaper articles. Mahadoo pretended to have no money and appealed to the complainant for pecuniary assistance. After some hesitation the complainant gave Mahadoo Rs. 16 for the purpose. The latter handed the money to Govind, who left with it. Mahadoo going away soon after.

THE DEVIL'S SCENE.

The same evening Govind and Mahadoo turned up with some sticking plaster, camphor, etc., and went through the "devil's scene." After a short while, Mahadoo pretended to shiver and shake and stated that the master's partner had a charm on him in the shape of a gold armlet with a "tavis" attached to it, and that to counteract its effects, eight days' continuous prayers were needed and the destruction of the said partner must therefore be suspended for that time. They called at the complainant's room almost daily after this. When a week had passed, Mahadoo said he was prepared to do his part of the work on that day, and he asked Govind to go on and fetch the reward that had been promised, namely, the sum of Rs. 25,000, and added that in the meantime he would cause the destruction of his master's partner. Govind left and Mahadoo proceeded to perform the "jadu." About a quarter of an hour later, Govind returned apparently breathless and said his master had run away to Surat. He produced a piece of red paper which he represented was a cheque for Rs. 25,000, and offered it to Mahadoo. The latter pretended he did not know what to do with the alleged cheque and asked Govind to get the money due on it. Both of them then left. Early the following morning Mahadoo turned up, followed shortly after by Govind. They had some conversation and left on the pretext of getting the money from the Bank. The same evening Govind turned up with a man, who, he said was a Bank clerk and who was then carrying a packet that bore seals. This man, it was alleged, was Balkrishna. Govind said the cheque was not signed and that the Bank's saheb had therefore sent his clerk. He further said he had promised the saheb Rs. 500, and asked Mahadoo to some how or other get that sum. To ward off any suspicion on the part of the complainant with regard to any conspiracy between himself and Govind, Mahadoo suggested to Govind that the sum of Rs. 500 might be taken from the money that the Bank clerk had with him. Govind replied that that could not be done as the saheb had noted down the numbers of the notes and would discover the removal of Rs. 500 from the bundle. Mahadoo thereupon appealed to the complainant for Rs. 500, promising to repay him amply, as soon as they got the reward. The complainant said he could not give them Rs. 500, whereupon Mahadoo and Govind fell at his feet and begged him to help them, stating that all their trouble

(Continued on Column 5.)

THE LATE LADY CARDIGAN.

VICTORIAN MEMORIES.

STORY OF A SCANDALOUS CHRONICLE.

The following biographical sketch of Lady Cardigan, who died on May 26, appears in the "Daily Telegraph."—

With the passing of the Countess of Cardigan there disappears a picturesque, restless, and disturbing figure in English society. With her also disappears one of the last, if not the last, of the survivors of a period of English history which, though numbered by the calendar, is comparatively recent, represents a difference of manner, thoughts, and institutions, that appear almost antediluvian. It is almost affrighting to realise that here, still active up to recent days, even bustling and joyous, there was a lady in our midst who knew the Duke of Wellington when he was still robust and gay; who heard Thomas Moore sing; who frolicked a few times with Queen Victoria when she was still a young Princess, and the rather neglected poor relation of the existing royalties; who spoke to the celebrated Marquis of Hertford whom Thackeray's genius made immortal as the Marquis of Steyne; who knew Talleyrand when as French Ambassador in London he lived under the loving care of the Duchess de Dino, his niece and something nearer, and under a peaceful and Legitimist Monarch could tell tales of the Reign of Terror, and Robespierre, and Danton, and Mirabeau, between the courses of the epicurean dinner she still hugely enjoyed.

This lady just passed away, could also tell all about Mrs. Fitzherbert and her relations with George IV.; she knew Louis Napoleon when he was a penniless exile and a dreamer of apparently impossible dreams; she knew the Lady Conyngham who had succeeded Mrs. Fitzherbert and others in the capricious affections of that Sovereign—"a coarse, fair woman who seemed very dull" is Lady Cardigan's description of her. Lady Cardigan was present at Queen Victoria's first fancy dress ball; had lived at Cowes before a steam yacht was known, and had been in Osborne before it passed into the hands of the Queen. She could tell all about Lady Jersey, that powerful, sharptongued lady who ruled social and half political London for years, and haunts the pages of Greville's Memoirs. She could whisper to you all the secrets of the ghastly intrigue by which Lady Blessington maried her step-daughter to Count d'Orsay, her lover. She could describe to you the foibles of Lord Brougham and the gallantries of Lord Palmerston. She had discussed with her elders the strange adventures of the Chevalier d'Eon, that mystic figure whose real sex is one of the enigmas of history. Finally, she was the favoured beauty who, in the 'fifties, married one of the chief heroes of the Crimean War, and lived to be the wife of a Portuguese nobleman, and survived him for nearly two generations of men.

PERENNIAL YOUTH.

To add to this extraordinary record of a life passed from its youth amidst great scenes and great personages, and dating from an almost prehistoric period, one must record that she never knew illness nor fatigue nor discouragement except for a period of mourning after the death of a husband she did love—who laughed at old age and all conventions, and with a perfunctory sigh over dead customs and other social customs, lived by preference among the gay and the unconventional to the very end. There are a few figures in French novels of this perennial youth, especially among women who feasted at every dish in the banquet of Life including of course the banquet of Love, and who went through it all, passion and marriage, separation and death, with a laugh that never lost its bell-like clearness, and with eyes that rarely shed a tear. Lady Cardigan was, perhaps, one of the few Englishwomen who lived up to this ideal an apparently impossible creation of the French romancer.

With characteristic fearlessness Lady Cardigan never made any concealment as to the long tale of years that lay behind her boisterous life. "I was born," she said in her memoirs, "on Dec. 24, 1824, at 6, Charles-street, Berkeley-square." Her parentage was ancient and distinguished; her father was Spencer Horsey de Horsey, of the ancient family of De Horsey, and her mother was the youngest daughter of the first Earl of Stradbroke. Her parents were handsome and devoted to each other, and her childhod was pleasant. She began to know distinguished people almost from her cradle; she was but a child when she was brought to Court, curtseyed to King William IV., and saw at his side "a pretty girl"—the pretty girl was afterwards Queen Victoria. Even in surroundings so awesome, the originality of this very original character asserted itself. She got tired and drowsy, and, curling herself up, went peacefully to sleep in the big chair which was reserved for the King.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

To her parents she also owed the beginning of that very wide knowledge which seemed so inconsistent, now and then, with a life of feverish activity and of ardent temperament. She had excellent governesses; learned French, German, Italian, and even was taught Latin and Greek by the tutor of her brothers. In Upper Grosvenor-street, to which her family migrated, she was still in the heart of Mayfair, and whenever she did permit herself an hour of melancholy retrospect, it was to regret the days when Society consisted of a select few, separated from the rest of the world by the impassable barriers of the epoch. Into the new house there came again all the notabilities of the time. The Duke of Wellington was often there, always placed by the side of the young lady of the period who was supposed to be the object of his devotion. There also came Theodore Hook, the darling of the young children, to whom he played on the piano with his witty, topical, and improvised songs. It was at that time, too, she knew the Lady Tavistock of the period, and it was at her house Lady Cardigan heard Tom Moore sing his Irish melodies to his own accompaniment. "I can quite remember," wrote Lady Cardigan more than seventy years afterwards, "how good-natured he was, and how delightfully he sang."

Into her precocious ears were whispered tales of the dreadful Lord Hertford at his Palace of St. Dunstan's, in Regent's Park; his orgies with the corps de ballet at night, followed by his popular and universally attended breakfasts in the early morning hours, while, "as unkind people used to say," "the ballet slept off the fatigues of the night safe locked in Bluebeard's rooms." Lady Cardigan, by the way, always insisted that Thackeray had done some injustice even to Lord Hertford; he was the child of his time, "and he always looked the great nobleman, never forgetting his manners, however much he neglected his morals." She also insisted that Lord Hertford was not the repulsive figure physically that Thackeray represented; he was, she said, "a tall, fine-looking man." She knew, also, the great Lord Lonsdale, who figures as Lord Eskdale in Disraeli's novels; but he is not the elegant figure of the novelist; he came forward to meet his young visitors in "a rather untidy room," though it was in a mansion in Carlton-House terrace; and he wore "a dirty flannel dressing gown" and "was surrounded by fifteen little King Charles's dogs." Thus Lady Cardigan, even as a child, had that bump of irreverence which was one of her qualities through life, and saw people under a different angle from that of the novelist, who surrounds Lord Eskdale, it will be remembered, with a nimbus of almost superhuman splendour and distinction.

EARLY MEETINGS WITH THE QUEEN.

It was at this same epoch, too, that Lady Cardigan, had those intimate meetings with Queen Victoria that were in due time to be succeeded by rigid exclusion from Court. Lady Cardigan was present at a children's party given by Lord Durham to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. It was arranged that she and her brothers should be discovered by the Princess as they sat on the grass around the house, singing Spanish songs to the accompaniment of a guitar; and, duly discovered, they complied with the request of the Princess that they should repeat their songs to her. In February, 1842, she went to the young Queen's first fancy dress ball, and was complimented by the Queen and Prince Albert on her dress and appearance. Later she had the privilege of siting and watching the Queen being arrayed in her dressing-room for the coming State ball.

In 1843—that is to say, when she was 19 years of age—the young girl lost her mother, and doubtless this event, which was, perhaps, the one she most sincerely mourned in her life, did much to influence, and perhaps, it might be said to have set her life awry. Of the parents, the mother was the stronger and the stroider; the father was light-hearted, pleasure-loving, and, of course, indulgent. The girl, who was thus left without a mother's guidance, had great strength of body and a keen love of excitement, and a firm and even arrogant will. Two sayings of hers about herself sufficiently indicate her temperament: "I have always had my own way" is one; the other is, "With me to think has always been to act." It is a further indication of her character, with its fearlessness and daring, that she had all the habits of the tomboy. She was fond of appearing in theatricals as the boy lover; she used to boat alone, often at some risk; and there were stories current, even when she was an old woman, of how as a girl she could climb a mast with the ease and the abandon of a boy. And in the house left desolate by the death of a mother and not very well supervised by a father, who sought his amusements outside, there was just the atmosphere of boredom which would be oil to fuel with such a temperament as hers.

FORTUNE-TELLER'S FORECAST.

To this epoch belong three adventures which reveal her character. She was told of a disreputable fortune-teller living in a frowsy neighbourhood; and, in spite of the protests of her maid, she insisted on going to the witch's den. The "fortune-teller," a wrinkled old woman, who was smoking a short clay pipe, "made the remarkably true forecast of the girl's career that she should marry a widower in high position; that she would have years of unhappiness before she was really happy; that she would marry again after her husband's death; and that she would live to a great age. Every one of these prophecies were fulfilled to the very letter. The second adventure reveals that inner spirit of mischief and that premature and cynical knowledge of the seamy side of life, which were part of her character. She wanted very much to go to a risky play at the old Princess's but a young lady in those days could not go to a play without a relative, and her father solemnly and severely refused, as an engagement at his club made it absolutely impossible for him to accompany her. But this reckless creature was not to be baulked; she sent for Lord Cardigan—he early appears in the life he was to influence so strangely afterwards—was taken by him, with her maid, to the theatre, and soon, in confusion, the officer had to convey to the unmarried girl that her esteemed father and a friend of his were in the box right opposite, with two ladies who were not of their own social circle. But the young lady declined to have her evening spoiled by her parent's indiscretions; stopped till nearly the end of the play; then was put into a cab driven by a drunken cabman; did not get home till midnight; and when her angry father confronted her, made a veiled allusion to his own presence at the theatre—and nothing more was said.

The third adventure, however, was more serious. Her extraordinary beauty, her many gifts as a musician, an artist, and a linguist, together with the barely veiled temperament, made her the object of much devotion and many rivalries. She saw with some delight two brothers punching each others' heads at a children's ball in jealous competition for a dance with her; and completed the situation by walking off and dancing with the third brother, who had maintained a benevolent neutrality. Few women, indeed, have had so many proposals of marriage—as she was not loath to tell, not, perhaps, without embellishments and additions. For some years she was engaged to the Count Montemolin, the head of the Carlist faction, and the chief Pretender to the Spanish Throne in opposition to Queen Isabella. In connection with this engagement she used to tell a curious story of Brougham setting forth his histrionic and his fatuous side. He flopped down on his knees, kissed her hand, and saluted her as the future Queen of Spain. But the marriage did not take place; Montemolin went to Spain, but after a while rushed from the battlefields of Spain to the boudoir of London, drawn by his passion for the startling young English beauty. This flight from danger discredited him, made her an object of hatred and suspicion to his followers, as the Dalilah that had turned him aside from his great destinies and high duties; and the engagement was broken off.

THE BALACLAVA HERO.

It was soon after this that Lord Cardigan entered on the scene. Never, assuredly, was there a man more calculated to turn a young woman's head. He had high station, vast wealth, and a personality that seems to walk straight out of the "Three Musketeers." Tall, handsome, vigorous, he yet had the superb figure of the typical dandy; the waist which you see in some of his portraits looks like that of a fashionable beauty; above all, he was crowned at that moment with the aureole of the hero that had gone into and emerged from the Hell of the Charge of the Light Brigade with the sangfroid of a cavalier passing to and from a mazurka in a ball. The world ran wild with his name and his courage and glory; the world of women whispered his innumerable gallantries; and it was known that one of his gallantries had rendered necessary a marriage that turned out to be wretchedly unhappy. And at the moment when he took full possession of the heart of Miss De Horsey, this hapless wife was so ill that the duration of her life could be counted by months; as a matter of fact, she lived no longer than had been expected. Lord Cardigan became the constant companion of the young beauty; they rode and they drove together, and in 1857, as she afterwards remarked, things were not as they are in the twentieth century.

"Society," she records in her book, "was scandalised because I had the courage to ride and drive with a married man who had an unfaithful wife." The scandal reached the ears of the stiff father; he announced that the young lady should flee temptation and scandal by retiring to the country. He had the usual parental blindness to the realities of the strong-willed and daring young woman who was his daughter, and he precipitated the tragedy he desired to prevent. "I decided," she said afterwards, "to leave home. With me to think has always been to act, so I ordered my horse, Don Juan, to be brought round, and"—here comes a characteristic phrase, which is a miniature of the whole woman—"I rode to liberty." She had a fortune of her own; she took a furnished house in Norfolk-street, Park-lane; and there Lord Cardingan was free to visit her when he pleased. That went on for something like a year when one morning, before seven o'clock, there was a terrific knocking at the door of her house. Lord Cardigan appeared when the door was opened. "I had just time," she wrote afterwards, "to slip on a dressing-gown before he came into my room, *sans céremonie*, and, taking me in his arms, he said, "My dearest, she is dead—let's get married at once." But the lady was delicate enough to the memory of her dead rival—who had always treated her well—to postpone the marriage. They left on tour to the Continent, and they were married in 1858 in the Military Chapel at Gibraltar.

The young lady, under a cloud, was now the wife of the most splendid figure of the time; was a Countess and the wife of one of the richest landowners of the day, with magnificent mansions in many places, and especially the ancient and glorious family house at Deene, in Northampton. It will give some idea of the wealth to which she ultimately came, that she paid off £365,000, the amount to which the mortgages on the estate reached, and spent £200,000 on the improvement of the estate, and still remained very wealthy.

LORD CARDIGAN'S DEATH.

The marriage, which was ideally happy, did not last long. Lord Cardigan, who was a daring rider, fell from his horse, and after three days' unconsciousness, died. And with him departed the one rudder which, perhaps, could have kept this strange and stormy temperament in the moorings of tranquil domestic happiness. She was left alone, without children, with beauty still fresh, with a vast fortune, and absolutely free. She was lord of herself—perhaps in women more than in men a heritage of woe. In connection with the will of her adoring husband, who, of course, left her everything, she used to tell a grim story which is characteristic of her. Lady Cardigan looked delicate at the time of her husband's death; and one of her husband's relatives said incautiously to his brother, "It was a good thing for R——"—meaning his elder brother—"as Lady Cardigan won't last long." "My death," she said, grimly, "would have been 'a good thing for R——,' but forty years have passed and he is still waiting for his inheritance."

Of course, as soon as she re-entered society the demands for her handsome person and her handsome purse were innumerable, and she dallied with many such offers. A Count Lindemann, a Franco-Bavarian nobleman, swept her off her feet for a while by his extraordinary resemblance to her late husband. She refused, however, to permit the Count to go beyond friendship, and after some years he returned to his native Bavaria.

In 1873, at last, she consented to marry again; her husband was a Portuguese nobleman named the Count de Lancastre; she and he lived a good deal on the Continent, but in the end she preferred her own country, and he was compelled by his health to remain on the Continent. In 1898 the second husband died of bronchitis suddenly in Paris. "I did not know," she said, "even that he was ill."

She remained, of course, a notorious figure, rather, perhaps, in the Upper Bohemia than in the staider circles of society, entertained at Deene, was glad to gather around her any celebrities. The beauty had, of course, disappeared, but the many gifts remained. She was a good horsewoman; she loved to fence; she drew, but her chief talent was music; even to almost her latest hour she could sing artistically and acceptably. Another charm was her conversation—piquant, scandalous, and yet good-natured, with a certain dash of cynicism and a keen interest in all the permutations and combinations of love—especially irregular love.

A SCANDALOUS CHRONICLE.

One other episode in her career must be mentioned. In 1909 she created a storm, at once of horror and amusement, by publishing a book with the title, "My Recollections." Never was there such a book. It was an anarchic outburst of irreverence, of scandal; it held nothing sacred, it respected nobody; and its outlook on life was as cynical, though without any savagery, rather artlessly indulgent and genial, and its language was as unveiled as Balzac's "Contest Drolatiques." Like that extraordinary work, also, it had pictures in which the horrible and the grotesque were mingled. To the cruelly clear, frigid, and irreverent eye of the authoress, the most exalted were of the commonest clay. A lady, who was a German Royal Highness, figures in the pages eating a sausage, with a silver knife and voracious appetite, in the train; there is a Lord Steyne—not Thackeray's original, but another, who figures in a scene of horror and brutality over a dead and unfaithful wife, and who, in the prosaic and matter-of-fact language of the writer, is a more impressive and sinister figure than the exalted prose of a romancer could convey; Disraeli appears not as the romantic adventurer who carved out one of the greatest careers in histry, but a sighing, elderly lover asking for her hand, and rejected because of an unpleasant physical peculiarity. The Empress of Austria is admitted to be beautiful, but there is a casual postscript to remind the world that she had ugly hands and ugly feet; great ladies of the past have peccadilloes exposed that would do discredit to their servant's halls; and, as has been already indicated, these awful glimpses of a world of vice, hardness, and grotesque follies and weaknesses in the great are drawn with the artless prattling of a genial and witty servant-maid, telling the stories of high life above stairs from the point of view of below stairs. The book was not intended to be an indictment of a Society and an epoch, but if it had been so intended, it was one of the most effective of recent times.

This crude nudity, as has been said, shocked and amused the world; the book, banned by many, was devoured—as scandalous chronicles always are—went into edition after edition, and probably will always live as a human document and as a picture of an epoch. Of course, the whole tone was denounced, not merely as offensive, but as untrue; and many of the stories told with confidence, have been denied or explained. But the book remains; and the light-hearted, vigorous fearless, strangely endowed woman, who had wealth, beauty, had set hundreds of men's heads aflame, retained health and the power of enjoyment to the end, and could honestly declare that, as an octogenarian, she was as happy as when she was budding into glorious womanhood.

IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

Our Hunting Correspondent writes: Very many years have passed since Lady Cardigan did anything in the way of real hunting in the shires. She was, of course, well known in the Harborough country in the days when Mr. Tailby was making such stirring history in high Leicestershire, and when his pack was kennelled at Billesdon. She had also been a follower of the Pytchley and the Woodland Pytchley Hunts. But as half a century has elapsed since then there are naturally few, very few, now left who can personally recall incidents in connection with her career. Lady Cardigan was one of the exceedingly limited number of lady riders to hounds at that date. Mrs. Arthur, of Kibworth, and Lady Stamford, of Bradgate, were two of her noteworthy contemporaries in the hunting field, and among pioneers of a later date may be mentioned Lady Katherine Coke and Elizabeth Countess of Wilton. That Lady Cardigan's interest in fox-hunting should have been actively manifested may in some measure be attributed to the fact that her husband, Lord Cardigan, not only owned coverts in what is now Mr. Ferme's country, the historic resorts of Stonton Wood and Glooston Wood, but that he was, like his friend and not far distant neighbour, Lord Berners of Keythorpe, an enthusiastic follower of the chase as well as a tower of strength to those in charge of its interests.

Lady Cardigan always paid annual visits in the winter to Melton, where she had a residence, Brudenell House, but the very last fixture she attended on horseback dates back nearly thirty years, when the Cottesmore Hounds met at Leesthorpe during Mrs. Sloane Stanley's occupation of that charming hunting box. In after years she used to drive to the hunting appointments, being occasionally dressed for getting into the saddle, but she had not the physical capacity to steer a horse over a country. It is recalled that on one occasion she went to a meet of hounds in a pink jacket and wearing black gloves, but explained that she was not going to hunt, as she was in mourning! As a matter of fact, she liked riding, and was a very familiar figure at Newmarket, where at one time she might be seen in the saddle with a little dog in her lap; but hunting for hunting's sake was less of an attraction to her. The social side of the sport strongly appealed to her, however, and right up to the last she might always be relied upon to bring a cheery party to the Melton races and to the hunt ball.

SIGNOR GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

The poet and patriot of Italy, who is reported to be joining the Italian Navy.

D'Annunzio, the "Poet of the War," as he is now called, is an old cavalry officer, but he has declared that he intends to enlist in the Navy, in order to be able to take part personally in the realisation of his prophecy that the Adriatic will now once more become an Italian sea.

His eldest son Mario, who is a sea-going captain, will fight by his side. His two other sons, Vepiero and Gabriellino will fight on land. Gabriellino is an actor by profession.

BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN PREMIERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES.

The following telegrams were exchanged between Mr. Asquith and Signor Salandra, the Italian Premier. The Prime Minister wired on May 24:

At this great moment I desire to express to your Excellency the happiness felt by H. M. Government and by the people of Great Britain that the long-standing friendship between our two countries has ripened into a more intimate relationship.

The Italian people have always stood for freedom and for the great ideals of humanity, and to-day we rejoice in their decision to participate in the struggle, which the nations upholding these ideals are waging to preserve them from utter destruction.

Now that the will of the Italian people has been so clearly expressed I know that the valour of the Italian Army and Navy will make the achievement of final victory more speedy and more sure.

We are proud that Italy has joined the Allies, and that the decision has been taken under your Excellency's auspices.

H. H. ASQUITH.

Signor Salandra telegraphed to the Prime Minister on May 25:

In the name of the Italian Government, I express to your Excellency the liveliest gratitude for the noble words with which you so kindly recognise the lofty motives with which Italy is entering the European conflict. We wish above all that a long era of liberty and peace may open for Europe reordered on the basis of respect for the highest principles of nationality. We hope to contribute to the speedier realisation of this ideal with all our forces associated in close and lasting solidarity with those of the great British nation, to which the Italian people are bound by long-standing traditions of mutual sympathy, undisturbed by any diversity of interests.

I beg your Excellency to accept the personal sentiments of my profound respect.

SALANDRA.

"A SUBSIDISED WAR."

VENOMOUS OUTBURSTS IN THE BERLIN PRESS.

German journalists, who had to curb their feelings regarding Italy so long as there was the slightest hope, have to-day dipped their pens in vitriol to express adequately their feelings, says a Rotterdam correspondent.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," for instance, refers to Italians as disciples of Machiavelli and declares that it has now nothing but illimitable contempt for Italy. "We have loved Italy," it says, "according to German traditions, and done our best to secure Italian unity. We understood best the weakness of th Italian character. It is not too much to say that the Italian people may one day turn round. Then it would look very queer, not only for the Cabinet of Salandra, but it might also touch the Throne and those who to-day call 'Hosannah!' may to-morrow cry 'Crucify him.'"

The "Vossische Zeitung" brazenly calls it a subsidised war. "For our part," it adds, "every word forced from our choking throats by moral disgust would be too much. Let us not utter words of complaint, but grind our teeth and use other weapons than words to the new enemy."

ENGLAND'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

TESTIMONY BY M. HANOTAUX.

THE KAISER'S THREAT.

It is the father of the Franco-Russian Alliance, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, whom the ex-Senator A. J. Beveridge, of Indiana, interviews in the passages of conversation given below. M. Hanotaux, one of France's finest intellects was for many years Foreign Minister.

"England was and is peace-loving," said M. Hanotaux to Mr. Beveridge, "The proof is before all men's eyes. For ten years now England has been governed by the Liberal party. This party wanted no war with anybody about anything. The whole policy of the English Liberal party was peace—because it needed peace to effect its own internal reforms.

"Let me prove England's peaceful intentions: she has had no land army to speak of, and she would not increase it. On the other hand, Germany has built up an immense army, and has constantly increased it. That shows conclusively the peaceful intentions of England and the warlike intentions of Germany."

"Do you include the Navy in this reasoning?"

"The Navy," answered M. Hanotaux, "is a different thing altogether. England needs her Navy for her own defence, and she must get her food from abroad. . . . Let us now see where the 'Weltpolitik' conflicted with England's interests just as with Russian and French interests.

"I SHALL SIGN IN LONDON."

"Twenty years ago the German Emperor said to General Obrontcheff, then chief of the Russian General Staff: 'I shall sign the peace of the world in London,' I quote his exact words. The Emperor also said in substance that Germany must get rid of England. Having failed in the Chinese and Turkish adventures, Germany's policy was to gain possession of the richest colonies in the world, which are those of Holland, Belgium, and France.

"But let me give you a further example of England's peaceful intentions—I mean the visits of Lord Haldane and Mr. Lloyd George to Germany. Both made speeches about England's friendship for Germany; Mr. Lloyd George was especially emphatic. So deep an impression was made in Germany that Herr von Jagow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has told how surprised Germany was when England came into this war. If he had thought a little about the facts I have been reviewing for you, he might not have been so surprised!"

"Do you think that Germany intended to acquire French, Belgian, and Dutch colonies as a result of this war?"

"Of course!" answered M. Hanotaux. "And here is the proof: the German Ambassador to Great Britain naively remarked to Sir Edward Grey that that was just what Germany did want!"

AMERICA NEXT.

"So it is French opinion that Germany had a far-reaching and aggressive programme for war, is it?"

"Certainly! Germany expected to dispose of Russia first, France next, and then to attack England by herself. Germany would have attacked the United States next. I speak of what I know. The German Emperor has declared more than 20 times that he intended to attack the United States."

"What would the Emperor expect to gain by attacking the United States?"

"I haven't an idea. All I know is that he did make the statement 20 times at least.

"One evidence of England's peaceful intentions is before us in this war, for England would never have come into this war save for the violation of Belgian neutrality. In fact, going into the war at all worried England a great deal, and we, too, were worried for fear she would not do it."

"How long will the war last, M. Hanotaux?"

"A fortnight ago I thought the war would last a year, perhaps a year and a half. To-day I think it will not last so long. When Constantinople falls, and that will be soon, the circle of iron will have closed about Germany. The Balkan States and Italy will join the Allies. That will hasten the inevitable end."

"In case the Allies are successful what terms will they impose on Germany,"

"Ask M. Delcasse! I am not Minister for Foreign Affairs!"

WORLD-FAMED GUN MAKER.

Another portion of the ex-Senator Beveridge's article deals with the owner of the great Creusot works. He writes:—

To only a few men in France is accorded industrial supremacy. One of these everybody in France agrees is Eugene Schneider, owner and active manager of the world-famed Le Creusot Works, whose artillery has attracted the attention of all nations. There are those in France who say that M. Schneider is the leading business man of the Republic. He is still a young man, only 46 years old. Earnestness and sincerity are the qualities which first strike the observer when meeting this unusual man.

But it is not in his constructive business genius and its remarkable results that M. Schneider takes most pride. On the contrary it is the social betterment of his 40,000 employees which to him and, indeed, to his whole family is the chief source of gratification.

"Yes," said M. Schneider in a luncheon conversation recently, "The Germans thought us decadent; they found us, and we find ourselves, recrudescent. Indeed, they did find us weak, in the sense that we were not prepared. But from the first day we grew stronger. At first we were weakest; now we are strongest."

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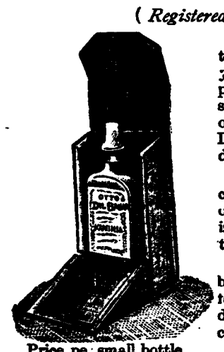

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MR. JOHN LEWIS'S POSTERS.

SCENE IN THE WEST-END.

Mr. John Lewis, the well-known draper, of Oxford-street, was summoned before Mr. Paul Taylor, at the Marylebone Police-court, on May 21 for assaulting Mr. George Clark Cathcart, aural surgeon, of 52, Harley-street, W. Mr. Cathcart was summoned in turn by Mr. John Lewis for wilfully and maliciously damagaing a printed poster, value 2s, at 13 to 19, Bolsover-street, W., by destroying it.

Mr. Montague Shearman, barrister, appeared for Mr. Lewis, and Mr. H. C. Dickens, barrister, for Mr. Cathcart

Mr. Lewis, said Mr. Dickens, was an anti-vaccinationist of a somewhat dangerous character, and the outrageous assault he had committed was the result of a poster that had been put in Bolsover-street, containing a somewhat violent diatribe against inoculation.

Mr. Cathcart, giving evidence, said he specialised in throat, nose, and ear diseases. On May 14 he was returning home from the London Throat Hospital, and was passing Mr. Lewis's premises in Bolsover-street, when his attention was attracted to a poster on a hoarding, headed "Caution to Recruits." The poster read:

"Against the body of a healthy man Parliament has no right of assault whatever under pretence of the public health; nor any the more against the body of a healthy infant. To forbid perfect health is a tyrannical wickedness, just as much as to forbid chastity or sobriety. No law-giver can have the right. The law is an unendurable usurpation and creates the right of resistance.

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN."

Mr. Dickins said he did not know who Mr. Newman was.

The magistrate expressed astonishment at the statement, and said that Mr. Newman was a most eminent author.

Mr. Cathcart, continuing, said as he had been reading that no man could go to the war unless he had been inoculated against typhoid fever, he regarded the poster as a strong inducement against recruiting, and, picking up a stick, he proceeded to obliterate it. Two men came up to him one after the other and remonstrated with him, and then joined a group of men further down the road, one of whom was gesticulating with his arms. Thinking that there was going to be a row, he ran to get a policeman. He had only gone a few steps, however, when he overheard a pattering of steps behind him, and suddenly received two blows over the head from behind, bashing his hat in. He immediately turned to defend himself, and found himself confronted by Mr. Lewis, who had an umbrella in his hand and was hammering at him with it.

"What do you mean, Mr. Lewis?" he asked. "Are you drunk?"

Mr. Lewis continued to hammer at him, and knowing that, of course, he could not knock the old gentleman down, he came to the conclusion that the only thing to do was to run away. His hat was knocked over his eyes and was very badly damaged.

Mr. Paul Taylor smiled as he examined the hat, and said he had no doubt it would survive even that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cathcart added that altogether he received five or six blows, and Mr. Lewis then wanted to give him in charge for malicious damage.

The magistrate suggested that the hat would be all right when it was blocked.

Mr. Dickens: Oh, no, sir. It might if it were converted into an opera hat. (Laughter.)

The magistrate insisted, however, that the skill of a blocker was equal to restoring it.

"SIMPLY TYRANNOUS."

In cross-examination, Mr. Cathcart denied that he held strong views on inoculation, and said he did not think it was at all necessary except that we were in war, and Mr. Tennant had stated in Parliament that no one that was not inoculated could go to the front. The poster practically told recruits not to go to the front.

Applause greeted this statement, but it was sternly suppressed by the magistrate, who threatened to clear the court if it was repeated.

Asked why he took the law into his own hands, Mr. Cathcart said he thought it was his duty.

Mr. Montague Shearman asked the magistrate to regard it as a most trivial matter, and submitted tha Mr. Cathcart had been guilty of extremely highhanded conduct in tearing down a poster which did not happen to meet with his views. Mr. Lewis was perfectly justified in protecting his own property. He strongly resented the insinuation that he desired to hinder recruiting. A great many of his employes were at the front, and he was still paying their salaries, and one of his own sons was an officer in the Army, and was now wounded back from the front.

Mr. Paul Tylor said it was impossible to have any sympathy with Mr. Cathcart. Mr. Lewis had acted strictly within his legal rights in issuing the poster, and to attempt to prevent him from expressing his views was simply tyrannous to the utmost degree, and an absolute abnegation of our most precious rights. If that was the way in which a distinguished member of the medical profession was to be allowed to propagate his views, all the magistrate could say was that he was very sorry to hear it, and he should be very much surprised indeed to know that the heads of the great medical profession approved of it. Mr. Lewis had no doubt taken the law into his own hands in the same way as Mr. Cathcart had, and the proper course under the circumstances was simply to bind both parties over to be of good behaviour.

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GERMAN OFFICER'S ARREST.

CANADIAN STORIES OF CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS.

A sequel to persistent reports that certain Germans, ostensibly engaged in the manufacture of cement on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, just below Quebec, had really been engaged in laying concrete emplacements for heavy guns at strategic points commanding the city of Quebec, came on May 28, when S. H. Mundheim, a German, the manager of the Cement Products Company of Canada, was arrested and interned by officers of the Enemy Alien Department, says the Montreal correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Mundheim was arrested at the commencement of the war, but was almost immediately released, which release was attributed to the fact that some of the most influential men in this province sold stock of his company. Mundheim was not careful to hide his pro-German views. He proclaimed them everywhere, while he had 200 Germans amongst the workmen at the cement factory on the Isle of Orleans, most of whom are believed to be German reservists, Mundheim himself holding the rank of captain in the Kaiser's army.

Since the war started there had been a good deal of secrecy connected with the operations of this cement factory, and visitors had been discouraged. This led to the circulation of many stories of the arrangements there to help a possible invasion of Quebec, but these have hitherto not been taken seriously in official quarters, since Mundheim, his factory, and the German workmen had been kept under close surveillance by the Quebec military authorities, who found no evidence of the alleged concrete foundations for heavy guns. Mundheim arrived at Montreal yesterday, and apparently tried to keep out of the way of the authorities, who, acting under instructions of the Minister of Justice, sent detectives out, who found him and arrested him.

Mundheim produced a permit from the Quebec military authorities to spend ten days at Montreal. He had also a German passport, showing that he held the rank of captain in the Prussian army. He had also copies of German anti-British newspapers, published by Germans in New York, through the agency of Dr. Dernburg, which publications, although forbidden entry into Canada, are continually finding their way here. The orders from Ottawa were that Mundheim should be arrested summarily and interned. These were promptly carried out. Mundheim is by now a prisoner in the internment camp at Kingston, Ontario.

A good deal of relief is expressed in many quarters at this prompt action, as it is generally felt that a German of Mundheim's prominence, with publicly-stated anti-British views, in control of property at a commanding strategic point below Quebec, should no longer be allowed at large in Canada.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

OPPOSITION URGING GOVERNMENT TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

The Bulgarian Government will follow with the liveliest interest the new situation created by the entry of Italy into the war and the influence her action is bound to exercise upon other neutral States, especially the neighbours of Bulgaria, says Reuter's correspondent at Sofia.

The Government, it is declared, will continue to observe an attitude of neutrality so long as Bulgarian interests are not directly affected, and for that matter, the Government sees no reason why they should be. The Opposition is, however, voicing its opinion that Bulgaria should seize the earliest opportunity of placing herself on the side of the Allies, and of entering into negotiations with a view to establishing the terms of Bulgaria's co-operation. They point out the desirability of doing so before the Powers come to an agreement with other neutrals, a circumstance which might make the realisation of Bulgarian aspirations more difficult.

NO PRIVATE PROFIT OUT OF WAR.

"If we are to have more battleships, let the Government build them at Government Navy yards. If we must have more guns, let the Government make them in its own shops. If we must have powder, bullets and shells, and other implements of death let the Government manufacture them. And so with aircraft for war, so with mines and submarines," says the "San Francisco Star."

"Admitting that we need all those things, yet it is true that we do not need a war lobby at Washington, nor do we need the constant, inspired agitation through newspapers for the 'preparedness for war' that means private profit to those engaged in building ships, making armour-plate, powder, guns and other implements of war.

"It is of very little consequence whether or not such things can be made more cheaply by the Government—can be made at lower cost than by private firms or individuals. Profit in war and 'preparedness for war' is an incentive to agitation for war."

AMERICAN HONOUR FOR BRITISH SCIENTISTS.

Once every five years the Columbia University of New York awards the Barnard Gold Medal to a scientist for the most meritorious service to scientific progress during the previous five years. This year the coveted distinction has been awarded jointly to Professor W. H. Bragg, F.R.S., the occupant of the Chair of Physics in Leeds University, and his son, Mr. W. L. Bragg, of Trinity College, Cambridge. This is the sixth Barnard Medal awarded, and the fourth given to British men of science, the previous British recipients being Lord Rayleigh, Sir William Ramsay, and Sir E. Rutherford, the brilliant New Zealander who is Professor of Physics at Manchester University.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR

DEFERMENT OF SCHEMES OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. L. T. Hobhouse, discussing "The Social Effects of the War" in the "Atlantic Monthly," says:—

"It is probable that one legacy of the war will be a permanent enlargement of the sphere of public control over industries and perhaps over social life in general.

On the other hand, even if the war were to cease to-morrow, we should all be a good deal poorer than we were. The margin available for taxation has been reduced; and it will be proportionately more difficult to finance the schemes of social reform with which our minds were occupied down to last July.

England ought to spend money on education, on land reform, and on housing, and it is to be feared that, for lack of means, many a beneficent scheme will be hung up for a generation to come. Of course, if militarism is really crushed, the situation will clear itself; but this I can only regard as a dim and remote possibility. The more probable alternative is a reversion to the armed peace in which, after the first two or three years of exhaustion, the actual proportion of available income expended on the preparations for a fresh calamity will be not less but greater than before. An atmosphere that previously was darkened by mutual suspicion will now be sultry and stifling with hatred and lust for revenge.

Europe definitely took the wrong turn last summer, and the progress of mechanical invention has overcome England's isolation and made her in a new sense a member of Europe and a partner in the fortunes of the Continent. *We must hold Western Europe for freedom, but in doing so we forfeit much of our own hope, only yesterday so buoyant, of peaceful progress and social reconstruction.*"

THE ONLY SON.

SUICIDE AFTER RIDICULE FOR NOT ENLISTING.

"No young man of military age can feel very comfortable if he is in London and not preparing to go to the front. Many of us hope that the time will come shortly when all young men of military age will either be at the front, preparing to go, making munitions, or wearing a badge to show they have tried to join but have been unsuccessful."

These remarks were made on May 24 by the Battersea coroner, Mr. Oddie, at an inquest into the death of Samuel Charles Seymour, aged twenty-three, a milk carrier, Knowsley-road, Battersea, who hanged himself.

It was stated that he had a strong sense of loyalty to his employer, who had lost seven employees.

Mrs. Seymour stated that he was her only son and she did not wish him to enlist.

The Coroner said that the young man had been, perhaps rather unjustly accused of not doing something for his country. He had good reasons, one being that he was an only son. Many young men who were not only sons had not enlisted. A verdict of Suicide during Temporary Insanity was returned.

INDIAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

A letter from Sir Lees Knowles, Bart., was recently published in the "Westminster Gazette," in which mention was made of visits which had been paid to the camps in Germany, in which British prisoners of war are confined, by Mr. T. E Steen, of the firm of Messrs. Steen Frères et Cie, of Paris. As a Norwegian, and, therefore, a subject of a neutral State, Mr. Steen was afforded many facilities by the German authorities, and was permitted to speak privately with the prisoners, to inspect the food, and even to take photographs. Being anxious to know whether Mr. Steen had come across any of the Indian prisoners of war in the course of his visits, we communicated with him, and have received the following most courteous reply:—

In reply to your favour, I beg to state that I have seen a good deal of Indian soldiers interned in Germany. At Zossen camp, where my visit lasted several hours, there are about 1,000 Indians and 5,600 Mahomedans. I tried to talk with them, but, unfortunately, very few understood English. They looked rather well, and, if anything, better than the other prisoners. They did not formulate any special complaints, and I have reason to believe that the Germans treat them in a humane way. As to the food, the German officers in the camps told me that special care was taken to provide cooking facilities for the Indians according to their religions. I had occasion to take several photographs of Indians at Zossen.

We are endeavouring to obtain particulars from Mr. Steen of the conditions at the other camps.

SWEDISH PROTEST AGAINST LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

A communication to the British Press, signed by many prominent Swedes, says:

"English people know that the Swedish nation is practically unanimous in supporting the Government in its policy of strict neutrality. Yet a large section of the people, whether the majority or not we cannot say, are anything but neutral in their feelings in regard to the methods of warfare which have been adopted in this terrible war and have culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania. The misconception that war suspends all laws of humanity must prove fatal to the future of civilisation and disastrous for that human solidarity that is of such vital interest to the smaller nations especially."

The signatories include: Svante Arrhenuis (professor), Baron Adelsward, Victor Almquist (Chief Director of State Prisons), Gunnar Andersson (professor), Tor Hedberg (author), and Hjalmar Soderberg (author).

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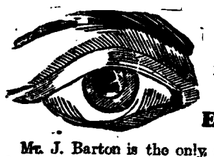

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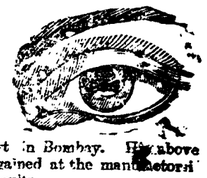

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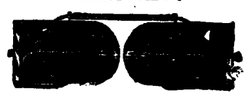

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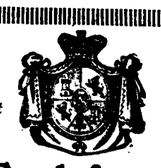
By Royal Appointment  *to the Court of Spain*

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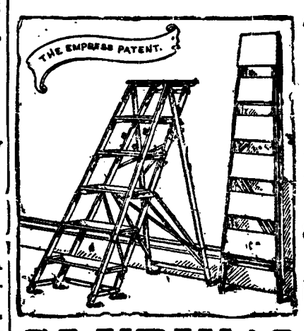

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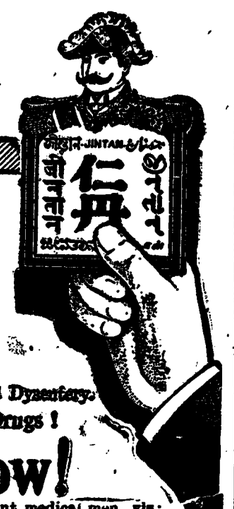

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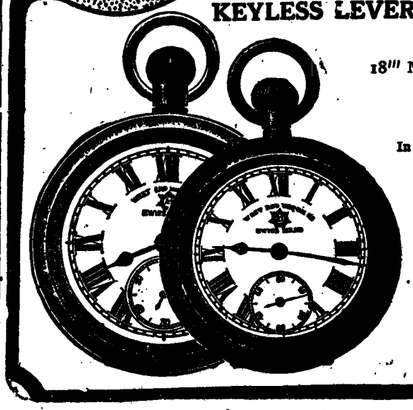

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